

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 236

8 December 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Ustinov on MX Deployment, 'Combat Preparedness'	AA 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Dec]	
Reaction to Ustinov TASS Interview Reported	AA 6
'Serious' Warning [Kalyagin]	AA 6
Further Report [Kalyagin]	AA 7
Seyful-Mulyukov Comment	AA 7
Arbatov on Military Spending, Relations With U.S.	AA 9
'Alleged' U.S. Missile Lag	AA 9
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 8 Dec]	
Watching the U.S.	AA 9
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 8 Dec]	
House of Representatives Defeats MX Funding	AA 10
Further Report	AA 10
'Stormy Debate'	AA 11
Pressure for Votes [Kalyagin]	AA 11
'Destabilizing' Move To Deploy MX Missiles Viewed	AA 12
Bogachev Comment	AA 12
WFTU Communique	AA 13
Peace Panel Appeal [PRAVDA 1 Dec]	AA 13
Impending B-52G Bomber Deployment Viewed	AA 14
Journal Views U.S. Stance on Neutron Weapons	AA 14
[MIROVANYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA]	
Differences Between U.S., USSR Approach to Peace	AA 15
[PRAVDA]	

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Socialist Cooperation, Foreign Policy Hailed	BB 1
[Shishlin]	
CEMA Conference on Legal Questions Concluded	BB 3
[Chugrov in IZVESTIYA 23 Nov]	

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Shultz in Brussels for NATO, Trade Talks	CC 1
[Balebanov]	
Decisions of NATO's NPG, Eurogroup Scored	CC 1
[Drobkov in PRAVDA 3 Dec]	
PRAVDA Review on Near East, NATO, OAU, Spain	CC 2
[Demchenko, 5 Dec]	
Nekrasov Writes on Continuing Foreign Policy	CC 5
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Nov]	
Problems Facing OPEC Ministers Meeting Surveyed	CC 8
[Kornilov]	

CHINA

RPP: Zhao Critical of U.S. Military Aid to Israel	B 1
Andropov Desire for Normal PRC Ties Cited	B 1
RPP: SRV Favors Normalization of USSR-PRC Ties	B 1
Bloc Papers View Trends in Sino-Soviet Relations	B 2
ZYCIE WARSAW 23 Nov	B 2
Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Dec	B 5
PRC Plans To Develop Port Facilities Outlined	B 5

SOUTH ASIA

Further Coverage of Zia's Visit to U.S.	D 1
Kalyagin Overview	D 1
Talks With Reagan [Pakhomov]	D 1
IZVESTIYA Interview With DRA's Barialay	D 2
[Ustinov, 4 Dec]	
DRA Tribal Leaders Voice Support for Revolution	D 3
[Kitsenko in PRAVDA 1 Dec]	
Journal Disputes Figures on Afghan Refugees	D 4
[AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA]	
Briefs: Book on Soviet-DRA Relations	D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

USSR-SRV Cooperation Commission Meeting Ends	E 1
Trade Protocol Signed	E 1
Bodyul, Others Attend LPDR Anniversary Meeting	E 1
[PRAVDA 1 Dec]	

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Notes Progress of PZPR Report Campaign	F 1
[Losoto, 3 Dec]	
Greater Vigilance of Polish Armed Forces Urged	F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Nov]	
Ustinov Congratulates SFRY Counterpart	F 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Nov]	
Bulgarian Party Workers Group Visits USSR	F 2
[PRAVDA 26 Nov]	

WESTERN EUROPE

Secretary Shultz, FRG's Genscher Meet in Bonn	G 1
[Kalyagin]	
Tikhonov Welcomes Finnish President at Border	G 1
USSR-Finnish Relations Assessed on Finnish Holiday	G 1
Finnish Envoy's Remarks	G 1
Talyzin Attends Meeting	G 2
Soviet-Finnish Cooperation Highlighted	G 2
CPSU Delegation Continues Visit to Greece	G 3
Meeting With PASOK [Athens]	G 3
Issues Discussed [Athens]	G 3
PRAVDA Analyzes Current Situation in Greece	G 4
One Year of Socialist Rule in Greece Marked	G 4
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA]	
Petrovich Heads CPSU Delegation to France	G 5
[PRAVDA 1 Dec]	
Comparison of Tikhonov-Turkmen Talks	G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

'Arafat Sends Message to USSR Government, CPSU	H 1
Gratitude Expressed	H 1
Seeks Stronger Ties	H 1
Soviet UN Delegate Castigates U.S., Israel	H 1
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Contrasts Mideast Plans	H 2
[Fomin]	
Syrian CP's Bakdash Cited on Ties With USSR	H 3
[PRAVDA 21 Nov]	
IZVESTIYA Notes PDRY Independence Anniversary	H 4
[Ivanko, 1 Dec]	
Israeli Forces 'Colonizing' Southern Lebanon	H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S., Somalia Conduct Joint Military Exercise	J 1
Further Details	J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Honduras, Israel Sign Military Agreement	K 1
Ponomarev Meets With Bolivian CP Official	K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME SOVIET

IZVESTIYA Editorial on Supreme Soviet Session [28 Nov]	P 1
Further on Speeches at Supreme Soviet Session	P 2
Kuznetsov on Approving Decrees [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]	P 2
Ukrainian Deputy [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]	P 4
Uzbek Premier's Speech [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]	P 4
Produce Farming Minister [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]	P 5
Kazakh Deputy Premier [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]	P 6
Kazakh Official [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]	P 7
Kirghiz Premier [IZVESTIYA 26 Nov]	P 8

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Stukalin Cited as Propaganda Department Head	R 1
Danilenko Appointed Minister of Rural Construction	R 1
CPSU Message on Bashkir Rubber Plant Explosion	R 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Dec]	
PRAVDA on Party Organizations' Economic Tasks	R 1
[Editorial, 27 Nov]	
Social Aspects of Development Plans Outlined	R 3
[IZVESTIYA Editorial 27 Nov]	
Socioeconomic Tasks of Soviet Society Highlighted	R 5
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Editorial 17 Nov]	
Grishin at Moscow Gorkom Plan Fulfillment Meeting	R 6
Aliyev Speaks at Baku Public Opinion Conference	R 7
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 3 Nov]	
Tikhonov Visits Enterprises in Karelian Republic	R 12
Further Report	R 13
Death of CPSU's Oleg Anichkin Reported	R 13
[PRAVDA 30 Nov]	
AFF: KGB Seizes Sakharov Recorded Appeal	R 14
Russian Patriarch Celebrates 25 Years of Service	R 14

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Commentator on Safety of Nuclear Plants [Lidin]	U 1
Scientist Examines Prospects for Nuclear Fusion	U 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Nov]	
Briefs: Antarctic Expedition; Academy of Sciences Publication	U 5

USTINOV ON MX DEPLOYMENT, 'COMBAT PREPAREDNESS'

OW080955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To the Level of New Tasks" on the meeting of the party aktiv of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, which discussed the tasks of the district's party organizations stemming from the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, the conference of the command component of the Soviet Armed Forces and the demands of the USSR Ministry of Defense for the new academic year, was held in Moscow on 6 December.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Army Gen V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense; Col Gen M.D. Popkov, member of the military council and chief of the Political Directorate of Ground Forces; V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of Moscow [Oblast] CPSU Committee; B.V. Nikolskiy, secretary of Moscow City CPSU Committee, took part in the work of the party aktiv.

The report by Army Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District, and the addresses by Col Gen I.P. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate, Lt Gen Avn A.I. Singayevskiy, Col Yu. A. Ivanov, Maj S.S. Sergeyev and others stressed that the district's troops had warmly responded to the decision of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech made there by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They are directing their energies, knowledge and experience toward further strengthening military preparedness.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov addressed the meeting of the district's party aktiv. The meeting is being held at a time, he said, when our multinational homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is preparing for its glorious 60th anniversary.

The Soviet Union is approaching the jubilee in the prime of creative strength. It appears before the world as a mighty vanguard of humanity's social progress, as a reliable bulwark of international security, as a close, monolithically united family of socialist nations and nationalities. There is nothing in the world stronger than this great family!

Following the good tradition started by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the Soviet people are meeting this anniversary with new achievements in labor and new successes in communist construction. They are concentrating their attention on unsolved tasks and on eliminating shortcomings. To ensure that our dear country becomes even mightier and more wonderful, that the people's lives become happier, that the skies over our Soviet land are peaceful -- this is where the toilers of cities and villages and servicemen of the Army and Navy see their patriotic and international duty. To worthily fulfill it, comrades, is a matter of honor for each of us.

This is precisely the main conclusion that is being made by participants at meetings of Communists and labor collectives that are presently being held throughout the country. The same conclusion is being loudly proclaimed at meetings of party aktivs in military districts, groups of forces and in the fleets as well as at meetings of military units and ships. With great responsibility, Soviet servicemen are studying and discussing the results of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Like all our people, they are uniting even closer around the Leninist party and its Central Committee, expressing firm determination to further reliably defend the inviolability of their fatherland's sacred frontiers, the gains of socialism and peace on earth.

The strength and inviolability of the unity of the party and people was manifested with new strength during the sorrowful days of mourning for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The country bid its faithful son farewell on his final journey. The common sorrow linked the Soviet people even closer and consolidated their unswerving will to continue the cause of Great October and the cause of communism.

The decisions of the special CPSU Central Committee plenum on the election of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the position of CPSU Central Committee general secretary was unanimously approved in the country and in our Armed Forces. A political statesman of the Leninist school who possesses enormous experience in party and state leadership, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov confirmed with complete clarity the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy. This policy is fully consistent with the objective demands of social development. It manifests the fundamental and vital interests of the Soviet people and rests on their undivided support, on the real economic and military might of the state and on the solid friendship and combat alliance of the socialist community countries. Herein lies the source of its great transforming power, a genuinely vivifying and inexhaustible source.

The entire heroic history of our homeland confirms the invariability of the party's Leninist strategic line. This line is predicated to improving the lives of the Soviet people year after year, to ensuring that their labor brings ever more ponderable results, and to our socialist system revealing more and more fully its humanitarian essence and its creative possibilities.

These are the basic demands of our party. The USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the State Budget for 1983 were worked out in complete accordance with them. These most important documents envisage the further dynamic development of industry and agriculture, economic growth in every Soviet republic and an improvement in the people's welfare.

Our country is steadily moving ahead in all basic directions of communist construction. The results of the past year also attest to this. Our successes stand out in particular bold relief against the background of the deepening general crisis of capitalism. The entire Western world is being wracked by falling production, rising inflation and unemployment and deteriorating living conditions of the laboring masses. Irreconcilable class and social contradictions are being exacerbated, and national oppression and racial discrimination are intensifying.

The picture in our socialist world is diametrically opposite. It lives a fullblooded and creative life. The affairs and achievements of the people of socialist countries are full of historic optimism. They are masters of their fate and look toward the future with confidence.

Our country, too, forges ahead in the united ranks of the socialist community. Today the social, ideological, political and international unity of the Soviet people is stronger than ever before. On the basis of the steady social, economic and spiritual growth of the country its defense capability grows stronger.

Obviously, comrades, we have unsolved problems and difficulties, but these are the difficulties of our growth and our movement forward; we talk about them openly. The November CPSU Central Committee plenum confirmed this once again. It provided an all-round analysis of the state of the Soviet economy and determined the ways and means for overcoming the difficulties and shortcomings in the development of the national economy.

The plenum paid particular attention to the necessity of creating everywhere such economic and organizational conditions which would stimulate excellent and highly productive labor, initiative and enterprise. At the same time, poor workmanship, inactivity and irresponsibility should reflect in the most direct and inevitable way on both material rewards and on official position as well as on the moral authority of employees.

Big and responsible tasks face our country in 1983. We must fulfill them with a comparatively smaller increase in material expenditures and labor resources.

The USSR minister of defense stressed that due attention was paid to the Armed Forces and to satisfying the country's defense needs at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the plenum declared that the Politburo has considered and considers it an obligation to give the Army and Navy all that is necessary, especially in the current international situation.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov further dwelt on certain questions of the international situation. At the present time, he said, an even more dangerous character is being acquired by the aggressive policy of the United States and those who follow in the wake of this policy. Contrary to objective realities existing at present and, in the final analysis, contrary to common sense in general, Washington continues to do everything to surpass the Soviet Union in the military sense and thereby untie its hands in gaining world supremacy.

The military preparations of imperialism which have been raised to an unprecedented level serve this aim. During the three and a half postwar decades the United States alone has spent \$2 trillion on military aims. Now in the coming 1983-87 five-year period alone they plan to spend more than \$1.6 trillion for these aims. Besides, the lion's share of these colossal sums is being earmarked for the development of strategic offensive forces and nuclear arms of all kinds.

Quite recently the American President adopted a decision to deploy another 100 new MX intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles.

At the same time production is being expanded of new so-called Eurostrategic Pershing II missiles and intermediate-range cruise missiles with various kinds of basing. Practical preparations for their deployment in the West European NATO countries are already underway. Space military systems are being developed. The arsenal of chemical weapons is being rejuvenated and considerably increased. The strength of combat-ready groups of forces and fleets is being intensified. The efficiency of conventional arms is being increased sharply. The network of military bases and objects aimed against the USSR and the entire socialist community is being perfected.

Also directed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and establishing U.S. world supremacy are their military doctrines which stem from the strategy of "direct antagonism" [protivoborstvo] proclaimed by Washington. They include a broad range of aggressive principles from dealing a mass first nuclear strike to waging "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars. But, as follows from directives made public in Washington, their essence lies in "destroying socialism as a social and political system."

The large-scale exercises of U.S. and NATO troops and naval forces are essentially rehearsals for unleashing and waging nuclear war against the USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

Finally, the new "crusade" against communism announced by the President of this country serves the aim of achieving U.S. world supremacy. It means the political isolation and economic weakening of the USSR and its friends. To this end an economic, political and ideological assault against our country and other countries of the socialist community has been launched. Of course in a historic sense the attempts of the latter-day aspirants to world supremacy have absolutely no future.

One must apparently suffer from a total lapse of memory to forget how they invariably ended up in the past. Such pretensions are all the more absurd at the present time when the forces of peace on our planet have as mighty a support as the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

All this is so. But it would be a big mistake to ignore the fact that the imperialist countries today possess enormous economic and military potential and powerful armed forces which are well trained and equipped with modern weapons. The threat of war and the threat of aggression from their side is a severe reality of our days. It demands from us a doubling and tripling of vigilance and tireless day-to-day work in strengthening the country's defense and raising the combat might and combat preparedness of our Armed Forces.

We have never made and are making no secret of the fact that the military might of the Soviet Union is sufficient, that its Armed Forces are equipped with the most modern weapons and combat equipment and are capable of fulfilling any tasks. At the same time, and this was stressed once again with all clarity at the November CPSU Central Committee plenum, our might is subordinate exclusively to the aims of defense while the Armed Forces of the USSR are intended for the defense of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

Our military doctrine, too, is strictly defensive in character. The Soviet Union's pledge not to use nuclear weapons first serves as one of the most vivid affirmations of this. At the talks with the United States on military questions we are consistently striving for a reduction of the level of military confrontation on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security of the sides.

All of this is testimony of the genuine peaceableness which is an originally inherent part of our socialist state. But let nobody take our peaceableness for weakness or attempt to talk with us in the language of threats and diktat. We need neither foreign lands nor riches or for that matter anything belonging to others. But we will never forego anything vital to us or anything which we infinitely cherish and take pride in.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people have entrusted the defense of the great socialist gains and the freedom and independence of our homeland to the Armed Forces. They provide the Army and Navy with everything necessary to successfully fulfill this historic task. This concern is constantly felt by all Soviet servicemen regardless of where in our immense country they carry out their military service.

To persistently study the military art and to constantly maintain at a high level our military preparedness to immediately repulse aggression and decisively smash the enemy under any conditions of warfare is what is demanded from us, the USSR minister of defense stressed. This is our main task.

In solving this task we make special demands on the Moscow Military District. This is the central capital district and it must serve as an example for all other military districts. Annually you demonstrate and exemplify at parades the combat might of our Armed Forces. You must ensure that in your day-to-day lives you become an example for our military districts both in combat and in political training and in combat preparedness and bearing. The district as a whole justified its position. The Military Council, commanders, political organs and party organizations of the district carry out big work in uniting the personnel around the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government and in educating cadres in a spirit of high responsibility for the cause of reliably defending the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

D.F. Ustinov further dwelt on certain questions of paramount significance. The main one, he said, is the question of enhancing the combat preparedness of formations and units.

This is our main task, our predestination. It is written into the Constitution of the Soviet state and all our service, all our thoughts and actions should be subordinated to its fulfillment. Combat training, execution of internal and guard duty service, the state of discipline of troops and the behavior of soldiers within and outside of formations as well as party and political work should all be assessed through the prism of this task; in a word, our entire activity should be.

Combat preparedness of a unit or a ship is formed from the combat preparedness of subunits and individual soldiers. Therefore, every soldier, sailor, sergeant, sergeant major and every officer must evaluate all their actions from the point of view of their influence on the combat preparedness of a subunit, unit and ship. Every soldier must constantly ask himself the question: How did he fulfill his duty, his military oath today? Has he done everything to enhance combat preparedness?

This is how the question of combat preparedness should be put, especially now when the situation in the world is becoming more and more disturbed.

"The time now is such," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the meeting of the command component in the Kremlin on 27 October, "that the level of combat preparedness in the Army and Navy should be even higher. Perfection of combat preparedness must be carried out constantly and extremely responsibly proceeding from the growing demands. Then no fortuity will catch us by surprise."

These are not just words, not just an appeal. This is a demand expressing a vital necessity for high combat preparedness of the Armed Forces in a complex international situation.

Combat preparedness can be high and increase from day to day only when everyone in his sector and at the post assigned to him will engage responsibly, in a party fashion, in solving all the questions associated with it.

The major role in maintaining high combat preparedness of units and ships is assigned to combat training and mastery of the art of modern combat by personnel. We speak a lot about and teach the troops a great deal about what is necessary in war. This principle has been known from ancient times. Its correctness was confirmed through the experience of many wars. A.V. Suvorov strictly adhered to it. Renowned military leaders were also guided by it. We also talk a lot about it.

What, after all, is necessary in contemporary conditions? This is what one must be fully aware of in order to teach this. War in contemporary conditions presents incomparably higher demands from soldiers than all preceding ones. It demands skillful actions on the battlefield in conditions when the enemy uses mass destruction weapons and other powerful weapons, an ability to withstand enormous spiritual and physical strains, high psychological steadfastness and methods of actions which would permit the enemy's resolute defeat inflicted with less force, and much else.

Skillful handling of weapons and combat technology is an important element of combat preparedness. In recent years new arms have been received by armies and fleets and they must be thoroughly studied, their combat characteristics and possibilities must be grasped confidently, and their use in various types of combat must be learned both in the offensive and in defense.

Then Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov noted the great significance of military discipline in increasing combat preparedness. Discipline and combat preparedness are inseparable. The stronger the discipline, the more rigid the military order [ustavnoy poryadok] in the subunits or unit the higher the combat preparedness.

The influence of discipline on combat preparedness also determines the measure of responsibility of servicemen for observing the demands of the oath and regulations and the norms of communist morality consolidated in them.

D.F. Ustinov said that party and political work must be aimed at solving all the tasks facing the troops. Its center of gravity must be found where all questions of training and military preparedness of personnel are being solved directly: in the company, battery and squadron. Party organizations are obliged to set the tone in this. Besides, taking into account the increased general educational and cultural level of troops, it is now obvious that it is especially important to perform individual work skillfully, to find such methods and forms of education which in maximum measure conform to the spiritual demands of our Army youth.

In conclusion, the USSR minister of defense said that political organs and party organizations in conjunction with commanders and headquarters will have to properly think out and organize the fulfillment of the provisions of the plenum and the speech delivered there by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Party organizations are called upon to do everything for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum. All the existing means and efforts must be mobilized for the broad popularization and elucidation of the 1983 plan. This work has to be inseparably linked with the tasks facing the unit, formation, educational institution, enterprise and establishment.

It is important to consolidate a high political enthusiasm of personnel aroused by preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, to achieve model fulfillment of socialist pledges for the 1983 academic year. Only when the lofty ideas of the party's economic and social policy, the country's defense capability, the combat preparedness of the Armed Forces and military discipline are translated into the language of concrete day-to-day affairs of the troops, only then can the aims of organizational and ideological and educational work of commanders, political organs and party organizations be considered to have been achieved.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the party aktiv adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee.

REACTION TO USTINOV TASS INTERVIEW REPORTED

'Serious' Warning

LD072250 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 7 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] During the course of today numerous reactions and commentaries continued to arrive on our teleprinters about the interview given by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov to a TASS correspondent. I want to draw attention to the fact that it caused a lot of interest in the United States. There is special discussion of several aspects: the words of Comrade Ustinov about the assertion of President Reagan concerning the Soviet Union's military superiority being a deception of the public; the statement about the fact that the deployment of MX missiles in dense pack formation would be a blatant violation of Soviet-American accords on the limitation of strategic arms; and finally, the warning that in response to this the Soviet Union will deploy its own intercontinental ballistic missile which, with its characteristics, will not be inferior to the American weapon.

Observers talk of the hard tone of the Soviet minister, the serious nature of his warning, about the fact that the Soviet Union does not intend to embark on unilateral disarmament but proposes the conclusion of honorable, equal agreements, taking account of the interests of both sides.

Further Report

LD072256 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 7 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The replies given to questions from a TASS correspondent by USSR Marshal Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, have been met with very great interest by the foreign press. The newspapers point out that the Soviet minister gave a profound and precise analysis of the balance of military forces of the Soviet Union and United States. Polemicizing with U.S. President Reagan, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov demonstrated convincingly, on the basis of specific facts, that the U.S. President's loud declarations about the Soviet Union's military superiority over the United States are far from the truth, calculated to mislead the public and justify the American Administration's ventures toward a fresh spiral in the arms race.

Comrade Ustinov showed that, on the contrary, there is approximate parity between the sides in the various forms of military forces, strategic nuclear armaments, medium-range weapons in Europe, and conventional armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries.

Another of Reagan's assertions is also without foundation: that, allegedly, since 1962 the U.S. Armed Forces have remained at the same level, while in the Soviet Union they have continuously increased. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov cited specific figures, showing that from the mid-1960's the United States reached its present level of strategic weapons, exceeding by far those means which the USSR had. The Soviet Union was thus confronted with the necessity of undertaking countermeasures to maintain its defense potential.

Our country is concerned for the parity of forces and never thinks of military superiority. At the same time, we cannot remain indifferent to the fact that the Reagan administration is making feverish efforts to break the existing military balance and achieve superiority over the USSR on a global and regional scale.

As the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO emphasizes, commenting on Comrade Ustinov's remarks, the aggressive intrigues of the United States and NATO force the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, to take serious pains to maintain their defense capacity at the proper level.

The mass media single out in particular Comrade Ustinov's statement to the effect that if the present White House leadership challenges us and starts deploying the MX missiles, then the Soviet Union will, in response, arm itself with a new inter-continental ballistic missile of the same class, whose characteristics will in no way be inferior to the MX missiles. Observers opine that this is a very serious warning to the United States. At the same time, they comment that Comrade Ustinov reiterated that the Soviet Union comes out against military competition and is ready to undertake effective measures to limit armaments, but on the basis of equality, taking into account the interests of both sides.

Seyful-Mulyukov Comment

LD071906 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 6 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Many of you already know, from the Vremya program, about the answers of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, to the questions of a TASS correspondent.

It is a very serious document requiring careful reading, and of course you have become acquainted with it by reading the central papers. The Moscow correspondents of foreign agencies have already filed their reports on this interview, which precisely and clearly expressed the Soviet Union's stance on questions of arms and disarmament.

Replying to the TASS correspondent's question: What can you say, Comrade Minister, concerning the statement by U.S. President Reagan about the USSR's military superiority over the United States? Comrade Ustinov answered: Such assertions do not correspond with reality. They are calculated to deceive the public and serve to justify the unprecedented military programs and aggressive doctrines of the United States. It is a pity that such sorts of attempts to convince listeners of the existence of something which does not exist in fact are being resorted to by the leader of a great power, whose very position presupposes realism and responsibility in evaluating reality.

The balance between the USSR and the United States in the field of strategic weapons, stressed Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, was carefully regulated as a result of almost 7 years of talks of the sides to prepare the SALT II treaty and was confirmed by the heads of state at its signing.

The USSR minister of defense cites indestructible data and arguments in support of what he says. Thus, Comrade Ustinov went on to say, if the correlation of military forces between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc is to be assessed objectively, on the basis of facts, it will have to be admitted: Whether you take the strategic nuclear armaments or the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, or the conventional armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in all cases there exists approximate equality between the two sides. No obvious Soviet superiority exists.

Comrade Ustinov went on in his interview with the TASS correspondent to show clearly who is in reality the initiator of the arms race. It is permissible to ask, this interview says, who was the first to create atomic weapons and use them against the population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Who was the first to build thousands of heavy bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons? Who started the mass production and deployment of intercontinental missiles, as well as the increase in the number of nuclear submarines with ballistic missiles on board?

Who is it that is now trying to spread the arms race to space? One only has to pose all these questions and it will become clear that it is precisely the United States which has thrown down a challenge to the Soviet Union over a period of over 3 decades.

This important interview reveals in a well-reasoned way the American Administration's attempt to justify the deployment of the MX missiles. The planned deployment of MX missiles on U.S. territory and that of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, said Comrade Ustinov, is Washington's program to eliminate the currently existing military balance, of achieving superiority over the USSR on a global and regional scale. It is an extremely dangerous spiral in the nuclear arms race. MX missiles, stressed the USSR minister of defense, are a weapon which destabilizes the overall strategic situation. It is difficult to regard all this taken together as anything other than a program of preparation for a general nuclear war.

In conclusion Comrade Ustinov stressed that the aggressive intrigues of the United States and NATO forces, together with the fraternal socialist countries, to concern ourselves seriously about maintaining defense capacity at the appropriate level. But we are against military rivalry. Therefore we call upon the United States to abandon its plans to build up nuclear weapons, and not to destroy the balance of power which has been established, stressed the minister of defense of the Soviet Union.

ARBATOV ON MILITARY SPENDING, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

'Alleged' U.S. Missile Lag

LD081046 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- The allegations of the U.S. Ambassador in the Soviet Union Hartman that the Soviet Union has been increasing its military budget by 4 percent a year (this is allegedly being done, according to American official statements, for over 20 years) are not true to fact. This was said by Academician Georgiy Arbatov at a meeting of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, held in Moscow on November 15-18. His statement was published by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today.

"Where did the U.S. Government and the U.S. ambassador get these figures?" the academician asked. "Evidently from the same sources as they did the legends they invented in the early sixties about an alleged U.S. lag in missiles. Let me remind you," Academician Arbatov said, "that later it was admitted in the United States that at the moment this legend came into being the Soviet Union had only several inter-continental missiles. But under the plan adopted on the basis of this legend, the United States manufactured 1,000 Minuteman missiles and 14 submarines, each with 16 Polaris missiles on board."

"We once calculated that if the American figures had been correct we would be spending now almost 70 per cent of our budget on military needs. Believe me," Arbatov said, "this is simply physically impossible in our country where the state budget is used to finance practically all capital investments, almost all housing construction, expenditures on social needs, medical services, education and so on and so forth. It would be recalled that in the most terrible year for us, 1942 -- and some of the Americans present here had been to the Soviet Union at that time -- in that terrible year when our country was bleeding badly and was on the brink of general hunger, we were spending 59 per cent of the budget on military needs."

"Then what are these calculations of Washington worth, on what basis are they made?"

Watching the U.S.

LD071908 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- "We are not losing optimism," said Academician Georgiy Arbatov, speaking on Soviet-American relations at a meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, which was held in Moscow on November 15-18.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA carries his speech in its December 8 issue. "I am confident," Arbatov said, "that we shall attain a bright future, if we are clever enough to survive till that time. And there is no alternative to that, but the most terrible -- an all-out nuclear catastrophe."

"We keep a watchful eye over every good word, every good gesture coming from America," said the academician, addressing the American participants in the meeting. "And I want to assure you that it will not go unheeded, it will be noticed and will draw the attention of those who take decisions."

"But here is the problem. You see, when the country which nearly announced warfare on us -- trade, economic, technological, political -- started speeding up the arms race, etc. when that country wants to normalise the relations, it certainly shouldn't do that by advancing preliminary conditions, demanding from others that, for the sake of normalisation, they should first change their policy."

"And the more so that the country should not put forward ultimatums, demanding, actually, our capitulation in all directions, demanding what it was unable to attain by the most rabid pressure. We shall not do that, there should be no illusions. We shall not buy a kind fatherly smile of the U.S. President through betraying our allies and friends. We shall not pay for the gracious lifting of trade sanctions by changing our society as the American side wishes. We shall not disarm unilaterally as payment to those who will start talking with us politely, as is accepted in good society."

"I reiterate once again: We are for good relations with the United States and do not demand for the sake of readiness to establish such relations [as] apologies for the injustices which were made towards us, we do not submit any ultimatums to the United States. But meanwhile we do not believe that we owe you anything," said the academician.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DEFEATS MX FUNDING

LD080534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0407 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 8 Dec (TASS) -- The U.S. House of Representatives has inflicted a serious defeat on the militaristic plans of R. Reagan's administration. By a majority of 69 votes the legislators today adopted an amendment to the bill on U.S. military expenditure for fiscal 1983, envisaging the removal from the Pentagon's budget of \$988 million which had been earmarked to begin manufacturing the latest MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. As you know, President R. Reagan recently announced the program for manufacture and deployment of 100 such missiles, designed for a first strike.

The outcome of the voting in the House of Representatives and, in particular, the convincing preponderance of the opponents of the MX program, in the opinion of observers, reflects the wide discontent in the country with the dangerous militaristic policy of Washington. As AP agency points out, this is also "a personal defeat for President R. Reagan, who had mounted an intensive campaign to preserve the allocations to begin manufacturing the missiles." On the eve of the voting, the President sent each congressman a message in which he resorted to candid deceit and blackmail, declaring that the MX program is, allegedly, "absolutely necessary" if progress is to be made at the Soviet-U.S. talks on arms control. In addition, on the eve of the voting, 76 congressmen were called to the White House "for explanations." Up to the very last moment the master of the White House personally was calling congressmen in an attempt to "win them over" to his side.

But the refined tactic of "arm twisting," candid pressure and blackmail did not produce the desired result. The voting, and also the stormy debates which preceded it, demonstrated the powerful opposition in the country to the dangerous course of the administration.

Further Report

LD080700 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 8 TASS -- The decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to decline the request of the White House for the appropriation of funds for the deployment of the latest American strategic missiles MX is a blow to the militaristic programme of the Reagan administration, points out the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES.

Albeit the voting in the House of Representatives is not the final answer of the Congress on the issue of MX, it, however, is a serious defeat for President Reagan's strategy aimed at building up the U.S. military might, the newspaper stresses.

In taking their decision, the opponents of the deployment of MX missiles referred to anti-nuclear sentiments in the country, whose manifestation has been the adoption during the recent elections in a number of states of resolutions on a freeze of nuclear arsenals. The move by the Congress signals a victory for the movement for a freeze of nuclear arsenals, the newspaper points out in this connection.

'Stormy Debate'

LD081308 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives voted on Tuesday against allocating funds to start the production of the new MX intercontinental missiles. The decision was taken by a considerable majority. It is noteworthy that some 50 members of the House from President Reagan's Republican Party supported the decision. About 2 weeks ago President Reagan announced the program for producing 100 MX missiles and deploying them in one of the states in the northwest of the country.

Reports from Washington say that during the stormy debate many members of the House of Representatives spoke out in general against the production of new missiles, which in the opinion of military experts are meant for delivering the first strike. Others pointed out that the new missile program will cost \$26 billion or perhaps twice as much and would be an unbearable burden on the sick economy of the United States.

The American ASSOCIATED PRESS agency regards the result of the voting as a personal defeat of President Reagan, who to the last moment tried to influence members of the House of Representatives: He kept telephoning them personally until the last minute. The question about allocations for the MX missiles will be discussed by the Senate this week.

A representative of the Pentagon made a statement in a rather irritated tone. He tried to say that the results of the voting in the House of Representatives were allegedly influenced by the answers given by Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov to questions of the Soviet news agency TASS and published shortly before the voting. Both the Pentagon and President Reagan tried to deny the fact that the voting shows large-scale dissatisfaction in the United States with the dangerous militaristic policy of Washington. In his interview, which has aroused great interest all over the world, Marshal Ustinov said President Reagan's assertions about the military superiority of the Soviet Union are aimed at deceiving the public.

Pressure for Votes

LD072324 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 7 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpt] The Reagan administration is stepping up its pressure on the U.S. Congress in an attempt to push through the plans for deployment of MX missiles at all costs.

Let us recall that the government bill allocating sums for this program for the 1983 fiscal year was only with great difficulty approved by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. The votes there were equally split, and according to the existing rules, this gave the opportunity to consider that the commission had supported the administration proposal. The chief discussions, however, will unfold in the House of Representatives itself.

Before the voting on the defense budget for the next fiscal year, Reagan sent all 455 members of the House a letter alleging that the deployment of MX is absolutely essential for the modernization of the triad of American nuclear forces.

He invited to the White House 76 congressmen, both Republican and Democrat, in order, so to speak, to brainwash them individually. The Pentagon chief Weinberger, was there, too. He, of course, did not miss the opportunity to reiterate the hackneyed arguments about the Soviet threat. However, even the American legislators do not believe him.

The unusual disquiet of the White House is brought about by the fact that many U.S. congressmen think that MX does not correspond with the interests of U.S. national security. A number of experts emphasize that in carrying out the deployment of the new missiles, the administration will violate the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement.

'DESTABILIZING' MOVE TO DEPLOY MX MISSILES VIEWED

Bogachev Comment

LD071724 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1612 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec (TASS) -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS observer on military questions writes:

Washington has set itself the aim of destroying the parity of armed forces and achieving military superiority and is destabilizing the military-political situation in the world, intensifying the threat of nuclear war and undermining the security of its own country.

In the age of nuclear missile weapons which are capable of causing colossal destruction on our planet in literally a few minutes, a situation has arisen which would have seemed paradoxical 40 years ago. In the interests of the security of each of the opposing sides care must be taken not only not to lag behind a potential opponent in quantity and quality of armament but also not to go far ahead oneself, particularly with regard to systems which involve first-strike weapons.

Washington's plans to deploy new medium-range weapons in Western Europe have the aim of ensuring for the United States a superiority over 50 percent in the number of medium-range nuclear weapons carriers on the European Continent.

Will the security of the United States and Western Europe be increased by the implementation of these plans? No.

The flight time of Pershing II missiles aimed at important military-political targets in the Soviet Union, which is the only country in the socialist community which has nuclear weapons, will be about 6 minutes. In the event of a nuclear attack, the country subjected to the attack, in this extremely short period of time, will have to make decisions on which the fate of the world will depend.

Of course, the Soviet Union cannot but take into account the increase in the real threat to its territory; in the event of the deployment of new U.S. missiles it will draw the appropriate conclusions. As a result of the actions of the United States, military stability in the world will be significantly lowered. It is possible [ne isklyucheno] that in a crisis situation events might get out of the control of people, and the fate of mankind will hang literally by a thread.

A similarly destabilizing factor is the American MX strategic missiles each of which will be able to strike precisely with 10 warheads against 10 missile silos of the other side, that is, make a counterforce strike.

The Soviet Union has always been concerned with and will be concerned with maintaining parity and has never dreamed of military superiority.

For the Soviet Union parity is not a problem of prestige as Western journalists sometimes assert. The USSR regards parity as the basis of its own security and the security of all other countries of the world. International security will be strengthened if the level of equilibrium of the forces of both sides is lowered.

"In this parity of the opposing military forces," Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister, stated, "we see the embodiment of the principle of the equal security of the sides.... We are opposed to military rivalry. Therefore, we call upon the United States to renounce its plans for stepping up nuclear armament and not to destroy the balance of forces which has been established."

WFTU Communique

LD072012 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Prague, December 7 TASS -- The World Federation of Trade Unions strongly denounces the Reagan administration's decision on deployment of new inter-continental MX missiles and calls upon the working people and the trade unions of the whole world to intensify the struggle against escalation of the arms race, runs a communique on the meeting of the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which has been distributed here.

The decision on the production of new inter-continental missiles, the document stresses, is a component part of the policy of monopoly capital to extract the maximum profits, the imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail towards countries and peoples so as to make them reconcile themselves with neo-colonial plunder. That decision grossly violates the SALT-1 treaty and brings to zero any attempts to attain limitation in nuclear armaments.

The course of militarisation of the economy, which is growing in the United States, adversely affects the interests of the American working people, hampers the struggle against unemployment and adoption of measures against reduction in the living standards.

This course looks particularly cynical now that unemployment in the United States and Europe reached a record high level. But no attention is paid to this very acute social problem, and the governments of the NATO countries continue building up the arms race, taking the decision on deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

The World Federation of Trade Unions fully supports the struggle of the working people and the peoples, all peace forces in Western Europe for termination of the arms race, for attaining a headway at the negotiations on limitation of armaments, for conclusion of international agreements on disarmament. The World Federation of Trade Unions calls upon the trade unions of the whole world once again to put up joint actions for peace and disarmament.

Peace Panel Appeal

PM071217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Denunciation of Washington's Plans"]

[Text] Soviet peace champions learned with indignation of U.S. President R. Reagan's decision to additionally deploy sophisticated MX strategic missiles, a statement from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace says. A new and extremely dangerous step has been taken on the path of the escalation of the nuclear arms race.

The deployment of the MX missiles, which the U.S. President blasphemously terms "Peace-keepers" but which are in fact a first-strike weapon, was announced on the same day that Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, going halfway to meet the clearly expressed will of the peace-loving public of the United States, the Soviet Union and many other countries, authoritatively confirmed the Soviet Union's consent, as a first step on the path toward a future agreement, to both sides "freezing" their nuclear arsenals and thus creating favorable conditions for continuing talks on their mutual reduction.

On behalf of the millions of Soviet peace champions, the statement says, we appeal to all antiwar movements and organizations in the United States and to the peace-loving public of all countries to oppose the plans to deploy the MX missiles.

IMPENDING B-52G BOMBER DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

LDO81000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0912 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 8 Dec (TASS) -- The first squadron of B-52G strategic bombers fitted with cruise missiles with nuclear warheads is to be brought to a state of combat readiness. USAF Headquarters announced on Tuesday that the squadron of 16 aircraft will be deployed at Griffiss Air Force Base in New York State.

The forthcoming bringing to combat readiness of the B-52G strategic bombers is part of the military program begun by the Carter administration. According to AP, altogether the Pentagon plans to fit 201 B-52 bombers with cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, of which 105 will be ready before 1985. Each bomber at the Griffiss base can carry 12 cruise missiles.

The Carter administration began implementing the cruise missile program in 1977 in place of plans for building the B-1 strategic bomber. The Reagan administration has revived the B-1 program. However, in doing so, it has not only not given up the cruise missiles, but has allocated them an important role in strengthening U.S. nuclear potential particularly by stationing these missiles in Europe.

In this connection it is pertinent to recall the words of Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR, who said, in particular, that the American Administration will not succeed in intimidating the USSR by creating "superprotected" MX strategic missiles or by deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. It should not hypnotize itself with the possibility of achieving military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

JOURNAL VIEWS U.S. STANCE ON NEUTRON WEAPONS

LDO71248 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- "Neutron arms are arms of aggression", emphasizes the monthly WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVANYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA], pointing out in its latest issue that these arms are "means of mass annihilation, monstrous ones at that".

Recalling that neutron weapons "were developed in deep secrecy from the American public and from the United States NATO allies", the monthly writes: "American propaganda tries hard to conceal the offensive nature of neutron weapons and it is easily understood why. If Europe realised the real essence of the new weapons this would inevitably and immediately lay bare the American plans of preparation for so-called 'limited' nuclear war on the continent, would ascertain the role assigned to Europe by Washington of the Pentagon's nuclear missile place d'armes."

The adventurist plans of the United States, the article points out, aim at preparing actively and purposefully a "limited" war. "Today, its main trends have been revealed distinctly. By 1983 the United States plans to ensure the deployment of nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. The Pentagon specifically spoke about the massive saturation of Europe with chemical means of warfare. Last week, the manufacture of neutron weapons has begun and, according to Washington's official acknowledgement, they are specially assigned to Europe."

"The Washington administration's calculations are obvious: to expose its allies to blows while sitting quietly across the Atlantic," the monthly continues. "But this is an illusion which is absolutely unfounded. There can be no 'limited' nuclear war at all".

"Twice in the last five years the United States has tried to impose the neutron death upon Western Europe, and twice it was vigorously rebuffed," the article says. "However, it would evidently be premature to be reassured. The manufacture of the neutron bombs proceeds at full speed, its first specimens have already come off the conveyor and are being accurately packed in airtight containers ready for shipment to Europe and by air this means only a few hours. Neither neutron nor nuclear missile or chemical threats to Europe have been eliminated. The task of combatting it therefore remains acute and topical. This threat must be made to retreat by the will of the millions. Common sense must prevail over recklessness," the Soviet monthly sums up.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN U.S., USSR APPROACH TO PEACE

LD272336 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA says editorially that the recent statements made by the Soviet and American leaders have revealed cardinal differences in the approach of socialism and imperialism to the issue of war and peace. The paper notes that the results of the plenary session held by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, at which General Secretary Yuriy Andropov spoke, and of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have confirmed that lasting peace remains the goal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The paper points in this connection to the significance of a solution to the issue of mutual strategic nuclear arms reduction for the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union agrees that as a first step toward a future agreement the two sides should freeze their arsenals. At the same time, President Reagan of the United States made a bellicose statement over American television in which he announced the decision to deploy intercontinental MX missiles.

Distorting real facts, President Reagan intimidated the Americans with the Soviet military potential in order to justify his decision meant to whip up the nuclear arms race, PRAVDA says in its article. Despite the slanderous campaign in the West, the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy is winning support among an ever greater number of people, while the Reagan statement has generated heavy criticism both in the United States and other countries. PRAVDA underlines that by their antiwar actions the people of the world can avert the nuclear war threat.

SOCIALIST COOPERATION, FOREIGN POLICY HAILED

LD072000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 7 Dec 82

["In Socialist Countries" program; talk by international affairs correspondent Nikolay Shishlin: "Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] The tasks of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist world and expanding the cooperation of our country with the fraternal socialist countries has always been in the forefront in the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. And this task is being solved. It is being solved in many ways, not just within the framework of political statements and declarations, but in the practice, day by day, of Soviet foreign policy, in practical actions by our party and our state. I think that one of the important ways in which the concern of our country and party for deepening cooperation with the fraternal countries of socialism is particularly shown, is in the sphere of foreign policy.

War or peace: The socialist countries have shown their choice by their deeds. In his recent speech, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed: I must say quite categorically that Soviet foreign policy has been and remains as laid down in the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party; safeguard stable peace and defending the right of the peoples to independence and social progress are the unchanging aims of our foreign policy. In the struggle for these aims, Yuriy Vladimirovich said, the leadership of the party and state will act according to principle, consistently and in a considered manner. And this line for strengthening peace which is being pursued by the socialist countries, in the coordination of the foreign-policy course of the socialist states, in agreeing on practical steps in the international arena, whether in Europe or in relation to other regions of the world -- this line is undoubtedly a kind of dominant note, too, in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, aimed at achieving the great aims of peace and the consolidation of international security.

These program principles in the foreign policy of our country and the other countries of socialism are implemented through specific approaches to specific situation. Primarily, they are implemented by relating to the chief problem of our time, the task of limiting and halting the arms race. The line of the Soviet Union is quite clear and precise here. We favor the tremendous sums being expended now on military needs being switched to peaceful, creative aims. And, in order to carry out this task, the Soviet Union aims to reach agreement at those talks which are taking place on strategic arms limitation -- I refer to the Geneva talks -- and at other talks which are taking place in the Swiss capital, namely the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union opposes the notorious balance of terror doctrine to which many Western politicians make obeisance. We consider that a peace based on the balance of terror, resting on great mountains of all kinds of weapons, is a fragile peace and far from safe. Balance, military parity between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the capitalist and socialist world, can be achieved and must be achieved at lower arms ceilings, considerably lower. It is to this end, in fact, that the practical proposals of the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks, to which I have already referred, and also at the Vienna talks taking place on the problem of the reduction of arms and armed forces in Central Europe, are directed.

The theme of our talk today is not directly connected with the American position, but nevertheless one cannot pass over it in silence. Unfortunately, one must conclude that the other side, both in Geneva and in Vienna, is in general keeping to the widely publicized zero-option ideas of President Reagan. But these same ideas are totally nullified by the actions of the Washington administration, which is undertaking more and more military programs, the crown of which, and the latest to be announced, is the decision to build and deploy the new improved strategic missiles -- I refer to the American missiles which were named MX but have now been given the new name of "peace-keeper." Quite a theatrical name.

But in order to halt the arms race, what is needed is certainly not fear but boldness, not prejudice but sobermindedness, and not all kinds of diplomatic tricks, but honesty. The Soviet Union favors just such an approach.

But if in foreign policy the unity of approach of the socialist countries is shown most prominently in the problem of halting and curbing the arms race, one cannot fail to mention another aspect, namely, that characteristic of the socialist world which is manifest in the fullest concentration, the greatest possible concentration, of all its resources for the solution of creative tasks. In the final resort, the main interest of the socialist countries lies in solving tasks of the building of socialism and communism. This is just how the programs on the realization of which the socialist countries are working, the programs adopted by the congresses of the ruling communist and working parties held 2 or 3 years ago, and some a little later, are set out.

Speaking of creative tasks, I cannot pass over in silence the fact that in the West quite a lot is written, most persistently, about the complex phenomena in the development of the economy in the socialist states. But for some reason they decidedly do not want to notice that during the postwar decades, during the postwar decades, during recent years, the world of socialism has continued to advance confidently to new economic heights. I do not want to say here that the socialist countries experience no difficulties at all. Difficulties do arise, sometimes very serious ones, difficulties due to objective reasons, and sometimes to subjective reasons, miscalculations, mistakes, not frequently quite serious ones.

Still, on the whole, the development of the socialist world in itself is convincing proof of the efficiency of the socialist system of the economy, of the efficiency of the socialist social order, and furthermore, of the capacity of socialist society confidently to solve tasks of a creative nature on any scale. And the unification of forces is a powerful accelerator, characteristic of all the years of existence of the socialist world, a powerful accelerator for the development of each socialist country. In this case, what happens is not just a simple addition of effort and means but, as it were, some sort of multiplication of effort and means takes place, a multiplication of resources. And in this respect, comrades, you no doubt noticed what was said at the November plenum of the party Central Committee, where it was stressed that the Soviet Union strives to ensure that comradely cooperation and socialist mutual assistance of the fraternal countries should be deeper and more effective. This also applies to the joint solution of scientific-technical, production, transport, energy and other tasks. In this respect, further joint steps are being worked out at the present time on a really considerable scale.

An interest in each other's successes is organically inherent in the mutual relations between socialist countries. The Soviet Union is interested in the achievements of the socialist countries just as it is in its achievements. And this thesis does not at all mean that in this case a particular one of the socialist countries is taking upon itself responsibility for the fate of another socialist country. No, this is an equal and great responsibility for the fate of the great socialist world, these are relations between equals, these are really friendly relations, internationalist relations. And we see that the very concept of unity, the concept of the friendship of the countries of the socialist world, acquires new content, primarily a material content. The economic ties of the countries of socialism with each other are multiplying, as are their political contacts. The spiritual unity of the socialist states is growing, too.

Of course, international relations of the new socialist type, born of the establishment of the great socialist world, do not take root easily and simply. But these international relations of the socialist type already exist. They are real and the CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely desire the development and improvement of relations with all the socialist states.

As was noted in November at the party Central Committee plenum, mutual good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and joint concern for the interests of socialism and peace must predetermine a correct solution, even where, for various reasons, the necessary trust and mutual understanding do not yet exist.

In this respect, of course, the most graphic illustration of this approach is the position of the Soviet Union in relation to our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China. The Soviet Union, as was stressed in the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Tashkent and Baku, and again confirmed in the decisions of the November Central Committee plenum, is quite categorically in favor of the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China, for equalizing [vyravnivaniye] these relations, of course, on a basis of respect for the generally recognized norms of international law. The Soviet Union would like to have the best possible relations and best possible cooperation with the PRC, but not at the expense of other countries -- rather, with really harmonious account being taken of the interests of both the Soviet and Chinese peoples. From this, both we and China would undoubtedly gain; so would security in Asia; so would stable peace throughout the world.

The socialist world is in a constant state of development. New tasks arise in place of those which have been solved. But the unchanging landmarks in the work of the ruling communist and workers' parties remain the good of the people, and of course the supreme aim of achieving a stable peace on earth.

CEMA CONFERENCE ON LEGAL QUESTIONS CONCLUDED

PM071231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report in S. Chugrov's "World Today" roundup: "Conference Held"]

[Text] Havana -- The 21st session of the CEMA conference on legal questions has been concluded in Havana. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia took part, as well as representatives from the SFRY.

The conference approved a model agreement for the performance of scientific research, planning and design, and experimental work. A decision was taken to study questions of a model multilateral agreement which would embrace in one complex cooperative relations in the field of science, technology and production. The findings of a comparative study of national legal norms were approved.

The conference, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely cooperation and complete mutual understanding, approved the 1983-1984 work plan, which envisages, in particular, the elaboration of a number of problems connected with further improving the legal bases for the CEMA members' economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

SHULTZ IN BRUSSELS FOR NATO, TRADE TALKS

LD081122 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has arrived here from Bonn today. He is to attend a two-day NATO Council session scheduled to open in the Belgian capital at the level of foreign ministers of the NATO member-countries and hold talks with heads of commissions of the European Communities on issues of bilateral trade, which are a source of serious friction and sharp conflicts.

Judging by the pronouncements made by George Shultz prior to that visit to Western Europe, his first in the capacity of secretary of state, and the results of his visit to the FRG, the head of the U.S. foreign policy department is in an aggressive mood. He intends to seek from his partners full and unquestioning subordination to American diktat.

Washington's aim is to "bury detente," frustrate or deadlock disarmament talks. In so doing, American diplomacy is placing stake on using its NATO allies. But this tactic has proved to be increasingly often a failure, as Western Europe, which has learned from its experience the advantages of detente, does not wish to give up, and favours a dialogue with the socialist countries, the development of mutually-beneficial and equitable cooperation and trade. Hence the serious contradictions in relations with the USA and its West European allies and the American tactics of blackmail and "twisting arms" of its NATO partners, which has become a usual phenomenon recently.

Washington's striving to force on the EEC terms of trade, from which only the United States and its monopolies stand to gain, has aroused indignation in the European countries of the "ten." The recent session of the European Council of Communities in Copenhagen has shown that Western Europe, as President Francois Mitterrand said, does not intend to let the United States regulate their trade.

DICISIONS OF NATO'S NPG, EUROGROUP SCORED

PM071643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch under the general heading: "Militarists' New Plans. Conference of NATO Leading Organs"]

[Text] Brussels, 2 Dec -- A meeting of the North Atlantic bloc's Nuclear Planning Group [NPG] has been held here.

The published communique refers once again to the notorious "Soviet threat." North Atlantic strategists use it to try to justify their own militarist preparations, in this case the accelerated preparations to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. As stated in the communique and at the press conference held after the end of the Nuclear Planning Group meeting, the NATO partners continue to support the American position at the Geneva talks. They also agreed that, if "concrete agreement on arms control" is not reached, the deployment of Pershing II's and Tomahawks will begin "according to schedule at the end of 1983."

As shown by the meeting, which ended the previous day, of the so-called Eurogroup, which unites the defense ministers of the West European allies in the bloc, the NATO leaders with the exception of France and Iceland intend to continue the arms race which they have begun and to continue forcing the cold war spirit on our continent. Although the communique adopted by the Eurogroup points to the desire for "balanced, verifiable and significant arms control measures," it in fact proclaims a policy of further activating NATO's war preparations.

This is also indicated by the Eurogroup's statement published here with regard to new military purchases and the creation and improvement of combat hardware by the West European allies in 1983. The list of NATO innovations includes hundreds of new tanks, armored cars and combat aircraft, helicopters, naval ships, submarines, aerial espionage systems and much besides.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON NEAR EAST, NATO, OAU, SPAIN

PM071325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] International life continues without interruption. Editorial office teleprinters are tapping out report after report on events big and small, happy, alarming and tragic in all parts of the world.

Moscow was visited by an Arab League delegation. There were conversations between Comrade Yu V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and King Husayn of Jordan and between the Soviet leaders and an Arab delegation.

National holidays were celebrated by the peoples of Laos, Yugoslavia and Democratic Yemen. Power changed hands in Spain and Mexico. There is still unrest in a number of African countries. French President F. Mitterrand visited Egypt and India and White House head R. Reagan began a Latin American tour. The NATO military organs met in Brussels.

Work is coming to a close in the UN General Assembly committees, most of whose members have backed the Soviet initiatives aimed at easing international tension and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. In the capitalist countries working people are continuing to fight for their rights.

It is impossible to talk about all the events, so let us dwell on just some of them.

Near East: The Quest for Peace

It would probably be difficult to find another period in history when the Near East situation has been more complex and more muddled than it is today, following the fifth major Arab-Israeli war in the past one-third of a century unleashed by Tel Aviv in June.

Many Lebanese cities and villages have been reduced to ruins. Countless sufferings befell hundreds of thousands of Lebanese families and Palestinians who had sought refuge in the country after being driven out of their homeland. Beirut, formerly one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities of the eastern Mediterranean, lies in ruins. Israeli, U.S., French and Italian soldiers stroll its streets. Tens of thousands are dead and even more wounded and maimed. This is the tragic result of Israeli aggression and the generally unsettled nature of the situation in the Near East where the coals of conflict, fraught with explosions like the one which occurred this year, have smoldered for decades.

The situation in Lebanon has deteriorated again in recent days. In the Al-Biq'a Valley Israeli forces are attacking Palestinian and Syrian posts. The country is on the brink of civil war.

"A tide of anxiety in connection with the events in Lebanon has again hit the world," Paris' LE MONDE writes. The Israeli leaders state that their forces will not quit Lebanon until the country agrees to conclude a "political treaty" with Tel Aviv. The Lebanese president called this demand "intolerable blackmail." By fueling tension in Lebanon the Israeli bosses hope to extend the occupation of the country for as long as possible and, at the same time, mask the anti-Arab tyranny they are perpetrating on the land occupied back in 1967.

But Washington, as well as Tel Aviv, is interested in tension in the Near East, including Lebanon. By landing in Beirut on the pretext of protecting Lebanese and Palestinians, the United States is clearly showing concern for its Israeli ally and, at the same time, playing its own game. NEWSWEEK says that Washington is currently obsessed with the idea of trebling the strength of the international force in Lebanon. This obviously means sending new U.S. units there, the magazine notes. And to avoid depriving this force of the semblance of an international character, the plan is also to send the troops of its closest allies, in particular the Seoul regime.

As is known, Israel has already helped the Pentagon to establish itself in the Sinai Peninsula. Now Washington intends to consolidate its position on yet another Near East bridgehead in order to nudge the development of events in the region in the direction it wants and to stifle the Arab countries by imposing its will on them. Naturally this draws the Near East knot even tighter and in no way corresponds to the interests of establishing a just and reliable peace in the region.

So how can the situation be overcome?

U.S. President Reagan proposes continuing along the path of separate deals with individual countries. But, as is known, the Camp David agreements signed in 1978 by the United States, Israel and Egypt have not brought calm to the region and were unable to prevent the fifth, most protracted and bloody Near East war from starting. Clearly, this path is harmful for the peoples.

For many years our country has been struggling for a radical solution to the Near East problem. At the meeting with the Arab delegation visiting Moscow, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov confirmed that the principled course adhered to by the Soviet Union in Near East affairs remains unchanged. It has always been and will remain on the side of the Arab peoples' just cause, their struggle against Israeli aggression, for freedom and independence and for a just peace in the Near East.

The Soviet plan envisages the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all territories occupied since 1967, including Lebanon, granting the Palestinian people the opportunity to set up their own state and guaranteeing security for all states in the region, both the Arab states and Israel.

At the 3 December meeting in the Kremlin the Arab delegation, for its part, explained the principles of the Near East settlement worked out by the September conference of heads of Arab states and government in the Moroccan city of Fes. The principles effectively coincide with those which the Soviet Union has been advocating for many years. This creates a real opportunity for broad coordinated action to achieve genuine peace in the region.

Pressuring the Allies

NATO military organs met in Brussels during the past week. It was on the very eve of the meetings that the U.S. President, as is known, announced his decision to deploy 100 new MX ICBM's on his country's territory, each with 10 independently targeted warheads. The decision was viewed by the world press, including the U.S. press, as a further twist to the arms race.

Then, in Brussels, Washington's representatives, judging by press reports, tried to pressure their allies into more active involvement in building up the aggressive bloc's armed forces and armaments. The idea was that the U.S. West European partners should allocate large sums of money for "conventional" types of weapons and increase, compared with the previous plan, the number of Pershing medium-range missiles which the Pentagon plans to deploy in Western Europe starting next year.

These demands were coolly received. Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes that in the West German side's view "the program for the deployment of Pershing missiles cannot be expanded" and that Bonn is "annoyed that the United States has suddenly suggested making alterations to the Pershing program."

Disagreement with the U.S. schemes is being voiced in Greece, Belgium and the Netherlands. The movement to declare northern Europe a nuclear-free zone is broadening. Even so, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group again reaffirmed its decision to deploy U.S. missiles on the territories of a number of West European countries. "Thus," the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE believes, "the North Atlantic bloc defense ministers advocated maintaining the superarmament program which increases the risk of nuclear conflict in Europe. The linkage of the U.S. missile deployment question with the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe that are being held in Geneva effectively changes nothing, since the United States is slowing down the course of these talks and leading them to failure." The U.S. delegation, the newspaper continues, has been rejecting all constructive Soviet proposals.

The foreign press also links this week's visit by President Reagan to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras to aggressive U.S. intentions.

Officially the White House has stated that the talks are to serve economic development, democracy and pan-American solidarity -- undoubtedly a vague enough phrase. This is how it should be deciphered: Reagan's 5-day trip is aimed at achieving at least two goals -- first, to try to repair U.S. positions weakened by its support for Britain against Argentina during the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands conflict, and second, to bolster the reactionary regimes of Central America, to incite them toward more vigorous subversive action against Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada and a number of other countries unwilling to submit to Uncle Sam's diktat. After all, it was no coincidence that during the visit meetings were planned with the leaders of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, on whose territory counterrevolutionary forces' bases are located.

To Prevent a Split

There has been sharp criticism of subversive imperialist activity recently in the speeches of many African states' leaders and in the African press. The reason was the unsuccessful attempt, the second this year, to convene the 19th meeting of OAU members at heads of state and government level in the Libyan capital. As in the summer, a quorum again could not be found.

Disagreement broke out first over OAU membership for the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (western Sahara) and then on the question of who should represent Chad at the meeting (assembly) -- the country's present leader or the ousted president.

However, if you consider the overall character of the political struggle launched recently in the African arena, you come to the conclusion that what happened in Tripoli is just the tip of the iceberg. In fact, the West has long been trying to weaken the OAU and to sow nationalist and religious antagonism among the African states. Foreign military bases have been set up in some countries. There is an attempt to set the northern, Arab part of the continent in opposition to tropical Black Africa. "Francophone" and "Anglophone" groups have appeared. Furthermore, we are dealing not with natural and normal regional cooperation but with an attempt to tie certain countries a little closer to former mother states and the United States and to keep their natural riches and markets under Western monopoly control.

It is not hard to see why a strong and cohesive OAU should displease the West since on the whole this organization holds anti-imperialist and antiracist viewpoints. Its tone is set by forces which advocate swift granting of independence to Namibia -- the last African colony -- and which expose Washington's alliance with racist South Africa.

Measures are being formulated within the OAU framework for Africa's economic development, for defending its interests against the multinationals' incursions and so forth.

Despite the fact that the Tripoli meeting fell through, the leaders of 30 states did manage to hold a joint session there. As M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, stated, it discussed a number of political and economic questions and problems connected with the continent's definitive decolonization.

A declaration published after the session angrily condemns the racist South African regime and Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and also indicates a readiness to continue efforts to hold a regular OAU assembly session. A special "contract committee" has been set up with this aim in mind, in other words, the struggle to prevent the splitting of the OAU continues.

Changes in Spain

Spain is living through remarkable days at present. A government headed by Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], has been set up in the country. Thus this party has returned to power after a gap of over 40 years.

That period was filled with tumultuous -- sometimes heroic, sometimes tragic -- events in the people's history. They include the popular front victory in 1936, the civil war against fascist insurgents and Italian and German interventionists, and the dark era of the Franco dictatorship.

After Franco's death in 1975, a powerful movement was launched in the country to democratize political life and to eliminate the remnants of the fascist regime. However, the conservative governments which came to power slowed this process down. A new military agreement was concluded with the United States and the decision was taken to join NATO. About 12,000 U.S. officers and men are now stationed at various bases used by the U.S. Armed Forces. In recent years the country's economic crisis has intensified and social problems, above all unemployment, have worsened.

As events have shown, the overwhelming majority of Spaniards did not approve such a course. During the parliamentary elections this fall the rightwing forces were defeated while success, and an impressive one at that, was gained by the PSOE.

The government is now faced with resolving acute problems on many levels. Setting out this program in parliament, F. Gonzalez stressed the intention to make great efforts to extricate the country from its economic crisis. In the foreign policy sphere, the government wants to stop the process of Spain's entry into the NATO military organization and intends to hold a referendum on the question of the country's membership of that bloc. On the question of Spanish-American relations, the PSOE leader said that they should be equitable, that his government would not permit the deployment of nuclear weapons on Spanish territory and that it intends to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, but with certain provisions.

Time will tell what changes Spain can expect. But it is clear that its new government is faced with complex internal and external problems. The country is entering a new era in its political life.

NEKRASOV WRITES ON CONTINUING FOREIGN POLICY

PMO61221 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Vadim Nekrasov "International Review": "A Principled, Consistent Policy"]

[Text] In recent days the attention of all the world public has been fixed unremittently on the Soviet capital. It is no exaggeration to say that the results of the

work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held 22 November, the speech by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session were an event of worldwide significance. They are being discussed animatedly in government circles. Many commentaries are devoted to them in press organs. They are being widely discussed at various kinds of international meetings, talks and sessions. The current political situation cannot be correctly evaluated without reference to the assessments made in Moscow -- that is what observers of the world political scene say.

Of course, there is nothing surprising about that. Periods like the current one in the life of a country which enjoys such colossal prestige are naturally regarded as a factor of paramount importance everywhere. Is this not indicated, for instance, by the presence of leaders or high-ranking representatives of more than 100 states in the capital of the land of the soviets to take part in L.I. Brezhnev's funeral? And can there be a weightier confirmation of the Soviet Union's role in world social development than the eloquent manifestations of solidarity with the CPSU and our people on the part of the fraternal parties and the working people of the socialist community countries and numerous detachments of the international communist and workers movement and national liberation movement?

Nor is there anything secret about the reasons for the significance of the foreign policy course of the land of the soviets for the general progress of world events. This course is the offspring of the only correct, scientific approach to problems of international relations -- Marxist-Leninist teaching.

The party of Communists leads the land of the soviets steadily and wisely along the strategic course mapped out by Lenin. State, political and public figures throughout the world acknowledge purposeful consistency, ideological and political firmness and at the same time flexibility and readiness to cooperate and reach agreements on a mutually acceptable basis to be the main characteristics of the Soviet Union's policy.

In recent days our friends and likeminded people abroad and millions of people of good will awaited Moscow's confirmation of the unchanging loyalty of Lenin's motherland to the lofty ideals and constructive actions and initiatives which have always characterized its international activity. And they received such confirmation. "I must say with a sense of the utmost responsibility," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stated in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "that Soviet foreign policy has been and remains as it was defined by the decisions of our party's 24th, 25th and 26th congresses. Ensuring lasting peace and defending the peoples' right to independence and social progress are the unchanging aims of our foreign policy. In the struggle for these aims the party and state leadership will act in a principled, consistent, considered way."

The situation in today's world is complex and dangerous. Aggressive circles of imperialism constantly try to undermine peaceful coexistence and push the peoples onto the path of hostility and military confrontation. U.S. President R. Reagan's lengthy speech of 23 November, which showed that he does not intend to heed the peoples' will for peace, and also recent reports from certain NATO capitals indicate that they reject proposals for a freeze on nuclear arsenals and are unwilling to give up plans for continuing the arms race and deploying new American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

In these conditions the Soviet Union, while relying on its might, displaying the highest vigilance and restraint and showing serious concern for maintaining its defense capability at the necessary level, states once again: Military rivalry is not its choice. It reaffirms that it will continue to fight stubbornly to avert the threat of nuclear war.

Moreover, this struggle, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, promises success; the difficulties and tension which characterize the situation today can and must be overcome, since mankind cannot endlessly tolerate the arms race and wars unless he wants to gamble away his future.

The last decade -- the decade of detente -- was by no means a chance episode in history evoking a sigh of regret for the unattainable, as some people in the West try to assert. On the contrary, it was in the deeds of the seventies, when real opportunities opened up for peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between peoples and states, that a realistic prospect for the future meeting the interests of all human civilization emerged. Whatever the representatives of bellicose imperialist circles may say, it is true that everyone has an interest in preserving peace and detente. The Soviet Union has an interest in these things. But our country warns that it will not agree to pay for the normalization of the situation with concessions in particular spheres. It would be no bad thing for those who see international relations as a kind of market where desperate bargaining takes place and each side strives to deceive the other to recall V.I. Lenin's words: "We have repeatedly declared our desire for peace and stated that we need peace.... But we do not intend to allow anyone to throttle us to death in the name of peace."

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, speaking of the current talks with the United States and other Western countries, first and foremost on questions of restraining the arms race, stressed: "We favor a quest for a sound, mutually acceptable basis for resolving the most complex problems -- above all, of course, problems of curbing the arms race, both nuclear and conventional. But let nobody expect unilateral disarmament on our part. We are not naive."

The days when the land of the soviets, being encircled by capitalism, struggled in isolation for the practical implementation of its ideals of peace and made every possible effort to establish political and economic cooperation with states with a different social system have long since receded into the past. Today we live in the fraternal family of the socialist community's peoples, and concern to strengthen that community has been, is and will remain the CPSU's paramount concern. The socialist countries' unity is the strength of the new social system which is becoming established in the expanses of our planet; it is the guarantee of eventual success in any trials.

In the world today there are many socialist states, and it is no secret that the necessary trust and mutual understanding does not exist always and everywhere between them. There are various reasons for this. But none of these reasons can outweigh the importance and expediency of such cooperation from the viewpoint of the peoples' vital interests. This applies in particular, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, to our great neighbor -- China.

One fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy has been and remains solidarity with states which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and peoples upholding their independence. International solidarity with these states and peoples is organically inherent in the very nature of Soviet society -- the selfless friend and defender of the working people and unswerving opponent of the imperialist policy of aggression and exploitation.

The party's faith in the strength and wisdom of the people's masses, the indissoluble unity of our country's party and people, Soviet people's selfless devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, their profound respect and love for their own Communist Party -- these are the inexhaustible sources of our socialist fatherland's might, the basis of our unshakable confidence in the triumph of communism's highest ideals and in new successes for the Soviet Union's noble, peace-loving Leninist foreign policy.

PROBLEMS FACING OPEC MINISTERS MEETING SURVEYED

LD052042 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Andrey Kornilov commentary: OPEC's Problems]

[Text] Many Western commentators have stressed that the report about the change of date of the conference of the ministers of oil and oil industry of the OPEC member-states from 9 to 19 December indicates that the OPEC states are not prepared to take collective decisions, especially over essential issues such as oil pricing and authorized extraction quotas.

It is known that the oil monopolies, primarily the Americans, have long been trying to split the ranks of OPEC and to force certain states of this organization to increase oil extraction and considerably reduce oil prices. Undoubtedly, such a development would give the oil monopolies the chance to secure an additional income of billions of dollars; it would also solve a lot of financial problems caused in the advanced capitalist states by the arms race and cause a deterioration in trade activity at the expense of the developing countries.

But the meeting of the ministers of oil and oil industry of the Arab states -- that is, the main oil-producing states -- held recently at ministerial level showed the determination of this group of OPEC states to adhere to the decisions taken in the past on pricing crude oil, \$34 a barrel, and on oil production according to the situation prevailing in the international oil market.

It must be admitted that OPEC currently faces serious problems. The main cause is its reliance on the capitalist market, where the situation is increasingly deteriorating for the oil-producing countries.

According to data given by experts of OECD, which comprises 24 major capitalist countries, in the second half of next year the economic crisis affecting the economy of the capitalist countries will worsen and, as a result, the process of diminishing oil consumption will continue. The oil monopolies are using all means, beginning with the stocked oil reserves and ending with tricks and speculation in the free market, and are doing their utmost to avert any damage to their incomes. As a result, a fresh assault is expected on the interests of the oil-producing countries and particularly OPEC.

Events have shown that the OPEC countries with larger populations and smaller oil production will suffer more than others. Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar and Kuwait, which have big reserves of surplus petrodollars, will suffer less.

Let us mention Indonesia, for instance: Energy Minister Subroto said that his country, by observing its quota production, would suffer a deficit in its balance of payments worth several billion dollars in the prevailing market conditions, and if oil is to be extracted in larger quantities, then oil prices would be reduced at a quicker pace in the current economic crisis in the capitalist countries.

There is no quick answer, but the experience of OPEC's struggle over several years against the oil monopolies in order to secure the interests of the OPEC countries indicates that one of the main conditions of success lies in taking joint measures and in strict observance of the decisions made jointly and coinciding with the interests of all OPEC members.

When flaws appear in OPEC unity and the danger of division looms over the whole organization, the Western oil monopolies exploit this development immediately, to secure illicitly additional gains. Thus the West has gladly tried to consider the postponement of the encounter of the ministers of oil and oil industry of the OPEC countries in Vienna as a sign of fresh contradictions emerging within the oil-exporting countries organization and much desired in the West.

RPP: ZHAO CRITICAL OF U.S. MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL

LD072138 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang announced to the seven-member Arab committee that if it was not for the direct military aid from Washington to Israel, the latter would not have been able to persist with its aggression against the Arab countries. The official Chinese news agency reported that the Chinese premier has stressed the necessity of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and China's support for the Arab plan for a settlement in the Middle East.

ANDROPOV DESIRE FOR NORMAL PRC TIES CITED

OW020539 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech delivered at the meeting by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are targets of international attention. As revealed by the materials of this meeting and as pointed out by the Soviet press time and again, the Soviet Union has kept to, and will continue to keep to, the foreign policy formulated at the last three CPSU congresses.

Addressing the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Andropov said: "The primary concern of our party will continue to be the strengthening of the socialist community. In unity lies our strength, a guarantee of ultimate success even in the most serious trials.... The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely wish for the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries. Mutual good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should prompt correct solutions, where appropriate trust and mutual understanding are still lacking for various reasons." He said: "This also refers to our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China. The ideas formulated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speeches in Tashkent and Baku, the emphasis he put on common sense, on the need to overcome the inertia of prejudice expressed the conviction of all our party, its desire to look ahead. We pay great attention to every positive response to this from the Chinese side."

Here we would like to remind you of the stand taken by our party and the Soviet state regarding Soviet-Chinese relations, as expounded in the resolutions of the last three CPSU congresses. The materials of these three CPSU congresses pointed out that the improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations conforms to the long-term and fundamental interests of the two peoples and is in the interests of the freedom and peace of the peoples of socialist countries.

Comrade Brezhnev's speech delivered on 24 March 1982 in Tashkent pointed out that the Soviet Union has never considered normal the state of hostility and estrangement between our two countries. He emphasized: "We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific and cultural, as well as political, relations, as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres."

The Soviet people support the China policy of the CPSU.

RPP: SRV FAVORS NORMALIZATION OF USSR-PRC TIES

OW071331 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] In an interview with reporters of the NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY and the Swedish conservative press agency, Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic

of Vietnam, stated that Vietnam is prepared to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea after signing an agreement with China and after Thailand has stopped interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. The foreign minister also said that of late the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border has been rather peaceful and quiet. Nguyen Co Thach pointed out: Vietnam is glad to see a normalization of relations between China and the USSR because we need peace, and we also hope for peaceful coexistence between the two countries. The Vietnamese foreign minister also stressed the great significance of Soviet assistance to Vietnam.

BLOC PAPERS VIEW TRENDS IN SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

ZYCIE WARSZAWY 23 Nov

PM071211 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Nov 82 p 6

[Andrzej Halimarski article: "USSR -- China: One Day Is Not Enough"]

[Text] Exactly 18 years have passed since the red flag of the People's Republic of China, with its five stars, was last raised to the top of the flagpoles at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport, and the commentator announced the landing of the special aircraft carrying high Chinese Government officials. Those 18 years ago it was the delegation of the PRC's party and government officials headed by Premier Zhou Enlai, arriving to take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the October Revolution. It all took place some few days after the CPSU Central Committee plenum which accepted the resignation of N.S. Khrushchev. L. Brezhnev then became the leader of the CPSU Central Committee. This time the Chinese Government delegation led by PRC State Councillor and -- until a few days ago -- Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Moscow to take part in the solemnities at L. Brezhnev's funeral. These two visits constitute, as it were, two symbolic brackets enclosing a bad period in the relations between the two socialist superpowers, a period that lasted 2 decades.

Before leaving for Moscow, the head of the Chinese delegation paid tribute to the late Soviet leader. He stressed that L. Brezhnev had expressed a desire to act toward improving mutual relations and that that desire is shared by the Chinese Government and people. Huang Hua stated that the Chinese authorities, along with the Chinese nation, cherish the hope that General Secretary Yu. Andropov, together with the Soviet party and government authorities, will undertake new efforts in that direction.

The Chinese delegation was received in Moscow with particular attention and the Soviet side continued to stress -- with utmost emphasis -- its unvarying eagerness to achieve an improvement in its relations with the PRC. New CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov spoke about it at his meeting with the Chinese delegation. It was again emphasized by Soviet diplomacy chief Andrey Gromyko when he stated that "the Soviet leadership attaches great importance to the normalization of relations with the PRC and will continue to strive toward achieving good-neighborly relations between the two countries. Both the Soviet and the Chinese ministers expressed their unanimous opinion that the political dialogue between the two countries should be continued."

It was obvious to those who had been closely watching the process of internal change in China's policies since Mao Zedong's death that the course -- maintained until then -- of extreme hostility toward its big northern neighbor could not be continued in the long run. It was incompatible with the Chinese leaders' aspirations to overcome the profound, multi-level crisis which was the result of the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, to ensure political stability within the country and to realize the ambitious projects contained in China's modernization program. The pragmatic and realistic attitude displayed by China's new leaders had to lead to a gradual revision of the farfetched ideological dogmas which had impressed such a tragic stamp on the life of the country.

This required determination, courage and the successful overcoming of enormous resistance -- plus time. The process is by no means completed. To start with, it is necessarily involved internal policy, but, once started, it could not stop there. After some 5 or 6 years it has spread to the area which had longest resisted all change: that of foreign policy. The favorable factors included the already accepted conceptions of internal development, the collapse of the exaggerated hopes attached to aid from the West, and also the consistent stand maintained by the Soviet side, declaring itself in favor of good-neighborly relations. The Soviet Union had been consistent in pointing out that the artificially created state of hostility between the two states brings nothing but harm while benefiting neither of them, and is persistently exploited in their own interests by forces which for obvious class reasons are not and cannot be interested in socialist China's strength -- although they may so declare verbally. The Chinese leadership realized gradually and with increasing clarity of vision the impossibility of realizing its plans in the domestic sector without securing a peaceful neighborhood around the country and offering the nation a sense of security and stability. Neither the state of tension and hostility persisting along the world's longest land border, nor the concentration of enormous military forces there, nor yet an expansion of military infrastructure could promote this goal. They did, on the other hand, serve to reinforce those groups which saw in the "threat from the Soviets" an effective method of counteracting the process of reform and change, retaining their own positions and justifying the priority they gave to the development of their own military potential. For China, the normalization of relations with its northern neighbor offers the key with which to extricate itself from these dilemmas.

The problems which China faces today are making it necessary for it to carry out a thorough study of the varied and many-sided experience in building socialism accumulated by the USSR and other countries, insofar as many of the solutions applied there could be successfully adapted to the Chinese situation. This became evident when the attempts to apply solutions copied from the capitalist countries failed because of the fundamentally different sociopolitical system. In the long run it is impossible to ignore such objective factors as the convenient geographical situation and the complementary nature of the Soviet and the Chinese economies. The main core of China's present-day heavy industry was built in the 1950's with Soviet assistance, and a considerable number of China's technical and scientific cadres were trained at higher education institutions in the USSR, in the people's democracies or else in China by specialists from those countries. The cost of purchasing machines and installations in that geographical area would be lower than the cost of buying them in the West. It would be easier to learn and implement new technological processes brought in from those countries. The phenomenon of an influx of alien ideological values, regarded with such great alarm by the Chinese leaders, does not apply here. In view of the growing competition in the capitalist markets, accompanied by the barriers of various protection schemes, the vast Soviet market represents an exceptionally real and attractive opportunity for exporting commodities made in China. As is already officially admitted in Beijing, the period of close cooperation with the USSR and the socialist countries in the 1950's was the most successful for the country's development.

There are also external factors prompting the Chinese leadership to review its past policy. The line of reliance on the Western powers has not yielded the anticipated results. Economically, politically and militarily the actual results fell far short of the great expectations. The West, in fact, never acknowledged China as an equal partner, treating it instead as an instrument, a convenient "anti-Soviet card." This attitude has been particularly apparent in the behavior of Ronald Reagan's administration. Even on matters so important for the PRC's prestige -- and so well justified -- as an acknowledgement of Beijing's sovereignty over Taiwan or Hong Kong, the stand of the Western world powers has been negative. The economic assistance proved to be important but limited. Supplies of modern technologies did not amount to much.

With such a situation in the relations with the "allied" West, the course to which the Chinese leaders had passionately adhered for many years, and which aimed at maintaining tension and provoking confrontation, acted like a boomerang, leading to a significant impairment of China's security. The tenor of China's policy in the Third World, whose main point of reference was hostility toward the USSR (and, consequently, treating those states and movements which maintained friendly relations with the land of the Soviets as potential adversaries), resulted in a decline of China's influence and erosion of the credibility of its declared anti-imperialist and anticolonial proclamations.

In the new configuration, representing a logical outcome of the course adopted by Beijing, China has found itself at a disadvantage, with its maneuverability reduced, with no real possibility of exerting any pressure on its Western partners. It was a situation which enabled the West to play its "China card" to its own advantage far more easily than it enabled China to play its "Western card."

The change China is now undergoing in its attitude to the USSR and its allies, together with the new trends in its Third World policy, its more critical attitude to the policy of the Western world powers and the greater diversification in its relations, can lead to a breakthrough in this situation.

While taking note of these positive phenomena in China's policy, we must remember that they do not as yet signal a revision of China's basic strategic concept.

A Polish expert on the subject describes it as "acting from the position of an intermediate world power" -- that is, exploiting the conflicts, tension and controversy between the USSR and the United States and between the opposing sociopolitical systems as well as within those systems with the aim of achieving the most favorable configurations for the realization of its own goals. Nor should we forget that influential forces opposed to the normalization of relations with the USSR are active within China's leading elite. Prejudices representing a residue of the 20 years of hostility cannot be expected to vanish all at once, as if at the touch of a magic wand. It would be unreasonable to expect that the West will not, for its part, take up efforts to check those reevaluations -- unfavorable from its point of view -- of China's foreign policy.

While watching, with considerable satisfaction, the hopeful symptoms of the changes taking place in the relations between the two world powers, it is necessary to arm ourselves with patience, for it is in the nature of things that this process can be neither easy nor smooth. It will probably take the form of a gradual shift from the present stage, where relations between the two countries stress the negative elements and maintain an "unfriendly status quo," to a "limited normalization" stage, which will highlight the positive factors such as, among others, taking up negotiations; developing relations in the spheres of commerce, economy, science and technology; culture and social contacts; cutting back polemical exchanges; increasing the presentation of positive information about the other side in the media; lessening diplomatic confrontation in the international arena; and so on. Relations between the USSR and the PRC will in the foreseeable future most probably contain both the elements of cooperation and detente and also periodic halts and times of tension. On the whole we can expect a gradual development of bilateral cooperation. It will thus be a return neither to the alliance and close cooperation of the 1950's nor to the hostility and the freeze on relations of the 1970's.

There is an old Chinese maxim which says that "one day is not enough for the river to freeze 3 feet deep." Nor then, is one day enough for it to thaw. We are witnesses to a momentous positive process, whose significance for the fate of peace and progress cannot be overestimated.

Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Dec

AU071526 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Dec 82 p 6

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "A Policy That Can Be Relied On"]

[Excerpts] It is understandable that the demise of an important politician and statesman whose name is associated with generally accepted basic terms or development stages in international life, in relations among states and nations, logically gives rise to the question: What will happen next? The question is by no means a fatalistic one. It is small wonder that it has arisen, with some degree of urgency, after the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who -- undoubtedly, by virtue of his personality -- left his imprint on a long period of the development of international relations.

Yet, naturally, policy is not shaped, formulated and implemented by one person alone and this is also true of the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It is a collective work of the party, its Central Committee and the Politburo; it is the product of a consistently Marxist-Leninist dialectical analysis of the class essence and basic problems and phenomena characteristic for the present world and the development trends of mankind, an analysis not only of the present moment but of the possibilities and long-term prospects. In this connection we can speak about continuity of the Leninist general strategic line worked out by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

At the recent CPSU Central Committee session Yuriy Andropov stressed that "the CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely wish to develop and improve relations with all socialist countries. Mutual good will, mutual respect for legitimate interests, and the shared concern for the interests of socialism and peace must prompt correct solutions even where, for various reasons, the necessary trust and mutual understanding are still lacking."

From this viewpoint a chapter in itself can certainly be devoted to the relations with the PRC, even though it does not have to be stressed that the foregoing statement does not apply to People's China alone. However, it has obviously not evaded anyone's attention that in the last few weeks things have occurred in the Soviet-Sino relations that, in this positive form, were, until very recently, virtually unthinkable. It is true that the first meeting after a number of years of statesmen on the level of ministers, the Chinese side's words of recognition for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and so forth do not mean yet that the skies are clearing once and for all but, like Comrade Brezhnev in his Tashkent and Baku speeches, in the question of normalizing and developing Soviet-Sino relations, the Soviet side is also now putting emphasis on common sense, the need to overcome prejudices and the endeavor to look forward.

PRC PLANS TO DEVELOP PORT FACILITIES OUTLINED

LD071348 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing December 7 TASS -- As the Chinese press reports, the PRC's Ministry of Communications is planning to give greater scope to the construction of modern port facilities in Hunagpu, Shanghai, Tainjin, Shijiusuc, Qinghuangdao, and Lianyung. In keeping with long-term plans (up to the year 2000), the construction of 133 piers is to be started, with 54 of them planned to be brought into operation by 1985. This is expected to make it possible to increase the handling capacity of Chinese ports by 100 million tons. The construction of seven container terminals to receive and load containers at ports Huangpu, Shanghai, and Tianjin is to be completed by 1985.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF ZIA'S VISIT TO U.S.

Kalyagin Overview

LD072148 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 7 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The visit of President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan to the United States is continuing. He arrived in Washington yesterday, and the same day had time for a meeting with Shultz to reach agreement on the creation of an American-Pakistani commission on economic questions and also to discuss the deliveries to Pakistan of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers with the very latest radioelectronic equipment. And today, Ziaul Haq will hold talks with U.S. President Reagan in the White House.

Judging by statements from officials, the American Administration intends to pay special attention to the so-called Afghan problem. We remind you that over the past few months visits to Pakistan have been made by two American delegations headed by William Smith, the attorney general, and Lawrence Eagleburger, under secretary of state for political affairs. Both figures visited camps where the Afghan rebels are trained, who later are moved into the territory of people's Afghanistan. Both Smith and Eagleburger called on the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to step up their bandit raids. Pakistan was also recently visited by the famous American actor and director Kirk Douglas. He was making anti-Soviet TV broadcasts directed against the people's power in Afghanistan. These programs are to be shown on American television during the stay of Ziaul Haq in the United States.

Speaking about the president's visit, a State Department representative called Pakistan a key factor in uniting the anti-Afghan forces on a worldwide scale. It has been given to understand in Washington that the granting of military and financial help from the United States will depend on how closely the Ziaul Haq administration follows American dictate.

Islamabad is hoping to obtain massive military deliveries from the Americans, and considerable financial sums. Ziaul Haq needs them first and foremost to strengthen the armed forces which are the basis of his regime. For the sake of this Government of Pakistan is ready, it seems, to make big concessions. Observers note that in exchange for military aid Islamabad may permit the Pentagon to make use of some military bases on its territory. It is true that the representatives themselves of the Pakistani Government are rejecting such a possibility.

Official statements talk about an understanding between Washington and Islamabad. However, as observers note, such an assertion does not correspond to reality. The United States in particular is expressing dissatisfaction at the insufficiently anti-Soviet, in its view, course of the Ziaul Haq administration. White House irritation was also caused by the fact that Pakistan leveled fairly sharp criticisms of Israeli aggression in Lebanon which was encouraged by the Reagan government. Nonetheless, despite the existing differences, Washington intends to achieve a further rapprochement with Pakistan on an anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet platform. But it is hardly likely that such a policy is in the interests of Pakistan itself.

Talks With Reagan

LD080936 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Talks have been held here between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq.

They covered a wide range of issues, including U.S. military and economic support for Islamabad, the situation around Afghanistan, in Asia and in the Middle East, Pakistan's nuclear programme and others.

A high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration pointed out that the USA and Pakistan have "common interests" in that strategically important area of Asia, and noted the "closeness of stands" on Afghanistan. Gangs of terrorists, which are supplied chiefly with U.S.-made weapons, are known to undergo training on Pakistan's territory for being sent into Afghanistan. The Pentagon's plans are reported to include the use of Pakistani territory also for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

A result of the talks has been a further widening of American-Pakistani cooperation, in the first place in the military-strategic field. The official circles of the USA point to a "good start" in the implementation of the six-year programme of Washington's military and economic "aid" to Islamabad worth a total of 3.2 billion dollars. During Ziaul Haq's stay in Washington an agreement was also signed on setting up a joint commission for economic, trade, scientific and cultural relations.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEW WITH DRA'S BARIALAY

PM080941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview by IZVESTIYA correspondent G. Ustinov with Mahmud Barialay, PDPA Central Committee secretary and Politburo candidate member: "Crude Interference"]

[Text] Kabul -- The report of the discussion imposed on the UN General Assembly on the so-called "Afghan question" and its results have been received with a sense of indignation and protest in the DRA. G. Ustinov, our correspondent in Kabul, met with Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and asked him for his thoughts on the discussion held at the United Nations and on the resolution adopted under U.S. pressure. Here is what he said:

The people of Afghanistan reject with the utmost determination attempts of this kind at interference in our country's internal affairs. Having embarked on the path of building a new life, they need calm and peace. The path chosen by Afghans runs counter to the global schemes of the United States and its allies and their interests in a vast region -- from South Asia to the Persian Gulf -- and infuriates the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The last thing that the organizers of the UN discussion were concerned about was a realistic and just examination of this region's problems. They by no means sought to achieve a serious and sensible political agreement. The underlying motive of their provocative actions -- they cannot be called by any other name! -- with regard to the DRA is perfectly clear: It is to support and strengthen the counterrevolutionary forces that are receiving military and material assistance from imperialism's aggressive circles and to discredit the selfless moral and economic support given to our people by the Soviet Union.

None of this is new. It is no secret to anyone that the situation in our region has worsened as a result of the imperialist circles' intrigues and machinations against the Afghan revolution. After the revolution's victory and particularly with the beginning of the new stage in its development, a real basis was established in Afghanistan for fulfilling the aspirations of the country's patriots. We are now traveling firmly and confidently along the path of building a prosperous and just society and are striving to create the conditions for a happy life for the entire Afghan people. The main condition for the speediest attainment of this goal is the complete and decisive elimination of the counterrevolution and the ensuring of peace throughout the country.

This is the major thrust of the activity of the party and the revolutionary government under present conditions. While defending the revolution's gains we are at the same time making the maximum effort to implement economic and social programs. Examples of this are provided by the implementation of the land and water reform and the adoption of specific steps in the development of industry, health care, education and culture.

Over 4 and 1/2 years have passed since the April Revolution. During those years virtually not a single day has passed without external armed interference, which from the very outset assumed the character of an undeclared war against the young Afghan Republic. The malicious slanderous ballyhoo concerning our country also continues. Imperialism is not abandoning its attempts to use the so-called "Afghan question" to fuel international tension. However, it is now clear to any unbiased person that this course is doomed to failure and that imperialism and reaction in the region will not succeed in slandering or stifling the Afghan revolution or in isolating the DRA in the international arena. Our country is receiving increasing support and recognition in the world from the progressive and peace-loving forces. The DRA now maintains diplomatic relations with over 60 countries.

Our ties with the Soviet Union -- our great northern neighbor -- and the socialist community countries have become especially fruitful and multifaceted. Ties and cooperation with the international workers movement, the progressive and democratic parties and organizations and with the national liberation movements are developing and expanding successfully.

We have already stated more than once that on the basis of good will and statesmanship and by means of constructive talks we want to normalize and have friendly and mutually beneficial relations with Pakistan and Iran -- our immediate neighbors. We are continuing consistently and persistently to strive for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and a normalization of relations between the DRA and neighboring states.

The world knows that we have repeatedly made constructive proposals which take into account not only our interests but also those of other interested sides. And we have never deviated an inch from these proposals, which is in itself evidence of the principled character and honesty of the new revolutionary Afghanistan's foreign policy. Dialogue, not confrontation, sincerity and openness, not prejudice, a quest for solutions, not propaganda exercises; benevolence and mutual understanding, not the blinders of hatred -- that is the path that leads to success in the relaxation of tension in southwest Asia.

DRA TRIBAL LEADERS VOICE SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

PM071055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Report by special correspondent O. Kitsenko: "Support Is Strengthening"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Nov -- As the revolutionary process develops in the country, increasingly broad strata of the population are coming out in support of the government and the progressive transformations it is implementing. In recent days traditional jirgahs (meetings of representatives of tribes and ethnic groups) have been held in Paktia, Bamian and Faryab Provinces to discuss the government development programs and questions of strengthening the organs of the people's power locally.

The Waziri tribe's jirgah particularly noted the patriotic activity of the tribe's militia in protecting the state border. Its commander and one of the elders voiced the tribe's readiness to cooperate comprehensively with the people's authorities in implementing the revolution's objectives.

The tribal elders of Faryab Province, at a meeting with Irrigation Minister M.S. Sorkhabi, assured the government that the population will take the most active part in building irrigation systems and installing other economic projects.

The recent meetings between B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and representatives of various cities and districts of Bamian Province and participants in the fourth plenum of the Central Council of the Peasants' Cooperatives Union developed into a genuine demonstration of people's power. Those taking part in these meetings assured the party and government that they will do everything to implement the noble ideals of the April Revolution.

JOURNAL DISPUTES FIGURES ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

LD061234 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 6 Dec 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- "It is through the fault of imperialism and as a result of the crude interference from the outside in the home affairs of the Afghan state that the 'problem of Afghan refugees' has been created," says the latest issue of the Soviet journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY [AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA].

The article points out that "the number of Afghans who have temporarily left Afghanistan, is deliberately exaggerated by the Western propaganda. The bourgeois press quotes seven-digit numbers, deliberately overstating the real scale of emigration. They include into that figure the Pushtu tribes, which traditionally lead a nomadic life, travelling from Afghanistan to Pakistan and back along centuries old seasonal migration routes. They also list among refugees the numerous Afghans, who left for jobs to Iran and some Persian Gulf countries."

"The juggling with facts and figures," the article stresses, "became necessary to those, who are doing their utmost to dramatise the situation in Afghanistan and around it, who are trying to justify the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by means of lies and slanders." The journal points out that the Pakistani authorities also participate in whipping up an outcry around Afghan refugees, "their stand on that issue being determined not only by time-serving political considerations, but also by selfish, mercenary motives, as the lion's share of aid from international organisations is pocketed by Pakistani officials."

The article points out that the 'problem of Afghan refugees' is of an "artificial character and has been instigated and fanned from the outside." "The governments of some Western states and some of those neighbouring on Afghanistan are by word of mouth concerned about the destiny of the Afghan people, but in actual fact prefer to disregard the positive changes in the internal situation in Afghanistan and the constructive stand of the Afghan Government on that issue. Pointing out that "Kabul has already more than once authoritatively declared that there are no obstacles to the return home of Afghan citizens, who once left the country, the journal writes in conclusion: "Ever more honest Afghans are returning home. They are returning to creative work, to the warmth of their homeland, care and attention of the revolutionary government."

BRIEFS

BOOK ON SOVIET-DRA RELATIONS -- A new book has been published in Frunze dedicated to the relations between the Soviet Union and DRA. Uzbekistan figures prominently in the new book because of the aid the Uzbek experts have been giving to the DRA in the field of constructing irrigation installations and in preparing national cadres. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Nov 82 GF]

USSR-SRV COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

LD061158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The eighth meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Vietnamese Commission on Economics and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Hanoi. At it a wide range of questions on expanding links between the two countries were examined. The Soviet delegation was received by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and also by Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Trade Protocol Signed

OW060221 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] A Hanoi-based TASS correspondent has reported that a protocol on goods exchange and payments between the Soviet Union and Vietnam for 1983 was signed there on 3 December. The protocol specifies that the Soviet Union will increase by more than 30 percent its exports to Vietnam this year. As before, the Soviet Union will supply energy, mining, and crane equipment, transportation facilities, raw materials and material supplies for use in production, as well as a number of consumer goods. Also, the Soviet Union will increase its exports to Vietnam of trucks, petrol, oil and lubricants, nitrogenous fertilizer and cotton, which are very important to the Vietnamese economy. Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Grishin and Vietnamese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Hoang Trong Dai signed the protocol.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 4 December adds:

"The export of goods from Vietnam to the Soviet Union will increase by 20 percent compared with 1982. The export of traditional Vietnamese goods -- coffee, tea, volatile oils, black and red peppers, fresh fruits and vegetables and handmade decorative textiles -- is to increase."]

BODYUL, OTHERS ATTEND LPDR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM071447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] The formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] was a historic victory for the Lao people over the forces of colonialism and imperialism. This was stated on 30 November at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow working people devoted to the seventh anniversary of the LPDR's proclamation and the opening of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Week in the USSR. The keynote speaker, V.P. Maslin, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Society, noted that Soviet people are sincerely gladdened by the successes of the Lao people, who are marching confidently along the path of building the foundations of socialism. He stressed that the foundation of our countries' strengthening cooperation is the close collaboration between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. (Kamsuk Vongvichit), the head of the delegation from the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society and deputy chairman of the society's Presidium, expressed profound thanks to the CPSU and the USSR Government and the entire Soviet people for the all-around effective aid and support which they invariably render to the Lao people.

Taking part in the meeting were I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials, and Khamta Douangthongla, LPDR ambassador to the USSR.

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA NOTES PROGRESS OF PZPR REPORT CAMPAIGN

PM071631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers: Topical Theme": "Report Campaign"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec -- Today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU describes the course of the report campaign in party organizations.

Analyzing the party meetings and conferences held at enterprises in Warsaw, Gdansk, Koszalin and other cities, the newspaper notes the increasing activeness of Communists. PZPR members are openly and self-critically evaluating what has been done, making suggestions and outlining specific measures to eliminate shortcomings.

Communists are devoting more attention to internal party problems, ideological work and the development of Marxist-Leninist studies. On the whole, the newspaper writes in conclusion, the report campaign in party organizations is aimed at strengthening party ranks and boosting the influence of PZPR organizations in labor collectives.

GREATER VIGILANCE OF POLISH ARMED FORCES URGED

PM071425 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCIE Be More Vigilant"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov -- The newspaper article says that the demand that vigilance be increased is acquiring particular importance right now when an intense political struggle is in progress in Poland against the forces of the international antisocialist opposition inspired and supported by Western propaganda and subversion centers. If you analyze carefully the thrust of the propaganda aggression unleashed in the West against socialist Poland, the newspaper observes, then it is not difficult to notice that the aggression is spearheaded against the chief bulwarks of the people's power -- the party, the organs of law and order and the Armed Forces. The propaganda, which is not squeamish about the means it uses, is directed, in particular, at discrediting the Polish Armed Forces in the people's eyes and undermining the ties between the Army and the people and the Armed Forces' moral and political unity and cohesion.

The broadcasts by Radio Liberty and other radio mouthpieces and various sorts of leaflets and pamphlets are inciting Polish soldiers not to carry out their commanding officers' orders and are attempting to undermine their conviction that they are defending a just cause. Nor should one exclude conventional sabotage, terror, attempts to seize arms and so forth.

At present, the article says, with an adversary who has gone underground, is alarmed by the increasingly discernible stabilization which is nullifying his schemes and is gambling on outright confrontation with the people's power and the socialist state, the demand that vigilance be increased is becoming particularly important.

We need to erect a reliable barrier to the penetration of hostile propaganda and agitation into the Armed Forces and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the soldiers' ranks. Iron discipline and strict, exact observance of military regulations and instructions on service in the Army are essential. This chiefly concerns the regulations for garrison [vnutrenniy] and sentry duty, the storage of arms and equipment and the protection of military installations.

The demand that vigilance be increased applies principally to commanders and officers, who bear a special responsibility for the soldiers. It also concerns army party political workers, who are at the forward positions of the struggle against the political enemy, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasizes in conclusion.

USTINOV CONGRATULATES SFRY COUNTERPART

PM071227 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Adm B. Mamula, SFRY federal secretary for national defense

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I congratulate you and all Yugoslav servicemen on the Yugoslav peoples' national holiday -- Republic Day.

I wish the SFRY Armed Forces personnel new successes in the struggle to fulfill the tasks set by the 12th LCY Congress in the interests of the further consolidation of the SFRY's defense capability.

Loyal to the traditions of Soviet-Yugoslav combat collaboration, Soviet servicemen express the certainty that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries' armies will develop successfully to the benefit of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

BULGARIAN PARTY WORKERS GROUP VISITS USSR

PM071225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by A. Popov, member of the Central Control -- Auditing Commission and chief of the BCP Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, was in the Soviet Union 22 through 25 November in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP.

The Bulgarian comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, the Maritime Fleet Ministry and Leningrad Obkom and familiarized themselves with the work of the Baltic maritime shipping company.

SECRETARY SHULTZ, FRG'S GENSCHER MEET IN BONN

LD072200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 7 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalugin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has arrived in West Europe. He will visit Paris, Madrid, Rome, The Hague and London and will take part in the work of the NATO Council session in Brussels. Today he is in Bonn where he had a meeting with FRG minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Officials reported that during their talk Shultz and Genscher discussed prospects for talks on arms control and, as it was put, the policy of the Soviet leadership.

In the view of observers, the American Administration is waiting for some sort of concession from our side. They are waiting -- let us be candid -- in vain. The more so in that the Americans themselves are not making any sort of step toward us [vstrechniye shagi]. The visit of Shultz to Europe has as its primary aim the attempt to get the NATO allies to make further increases in military spending.

TIKHONOV WELCOMES FINNISH PRESIDENT AT BORDER

LD080800 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Kostomuksha (Karelian ASSR) December 8 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland has arrived here today at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government to attend celebrations on the occasion of the putting into operation of the first phase of the Kostomuksha ore concentration works, which is built in cooperation with Finnish firms.

On the Soviet-Finnish border, the Finnish president was welcomed by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and leaders of the Karelian ASSR, as well as other officials.

The national flags of Finland and Soviet Union were hoisted on the border.

USSR-FINNISH RELATIONS ASSESSED ON FINNISH HOLIDAY

Finnish Envoy's Remarks

LD061924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Today the people of Finland mark their national day: the day of independence. Jaakko Hallama, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the USSR, is at our microphone:

[Begin recording in Finnish fading to Russian translation] Finland's 65th anniversary of independence, says Jaakko Hallama, symbolizes the long and good-neighborly cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union, the friendship and trust between the peoples of the two countries. Sixty-five years ago Vladimir Ilich Lenin signed the decree which bestowed statehood independence upon Finland. Speaking about the importance of this document Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland stressed that Lenin's decree created the preconditions for development of relations of confidence and good-neighborliness between our countries.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948 reaffirmed this line and became a firm basis for the development of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union in all fields.

In its foreign policy Finland consistently favors developing and deepening the process of detente, averting the threat of nuclear war, and is for peace and security for all peoples. I would like to note, Jaakko Hallama said further, the significance of fruitful cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union in the field of the economy. According to preliminary assessments mutual goods turnover will exceed R5 billion this year. This means that it has doubled over the past 3 years. Such construction sites in our country as the atomic power station in Loviiss, and the metallurgical works in Ranhe -- and on the USSR's territory the combines in Svetogorsk and Kostomuksha have become symbols of Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

My work in the Soviet Union is nearing completion, said the ambassador. I have spent 16 years here and would like to emphasize that this period is characterized by constant positive development of our interstate relations.

I am grateful to the Soviet people for the warmth and friendship and trust which I have always encountered here. I am convinced that friendship and cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union will continue to develop and deepen in all fields to the benefit of our countries and peoples, Jaakko Hallama emphasized. [end recording]

Talyzin Attends Meeting

LD072320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1724 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec (TASS) -- Relations of mutual confidence, friendship and multi-lateral cooperation between the USSR and Finland answer the long-range interests of their peoples, effectively serve the course of peace and security and detente in Europe and the entire world. This was stated in Moscow today at a meeting of public representatives marking Finland's National Day.

Finnish Communications Minister J. Wahlstrom, chairman of the delegation of the Finland-USSR Friendship Society, stressed that the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries is an example of the fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of central board of the USSR-Finland Friendship Society, and Jaakko Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

SOVIET-FINNISH COOPERATION HIGHLIGHTED

LD071222 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 7 Dec 82

["PRAVDA on Soviet-Finnish Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- A reliable reserve of strength in the development of goodneighborhood between the USSR and Finland has been accumulated in the past decades following the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in 1948.

The experience of mutual contacts and cooperation, which our peoples have acquired in the over 30 years period of the operation of the treaty, attracts the constant attention of other countries. How can this be explained?

Above all, by the level of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the political, economic and humanitarian spheres. It is much higher than the level of interstate contacts in comparison with many other countries of the non-socialist sphere with which the USSR maintains diplomatic relations. The words of Urho Kalevi Kekkonen, that Finland can offer as a model for other peoples, not the 1948 treaty with the USSR but its results i.e. constructive cooperation between two countries with a differing social order, resting on confidence, are being confirmed by life itself, the newspaper emphasizes.

The article says that there are both common views and divergencies between our countries, and this is but natural. "However, the main thing is important: Both countries are successfully operating on the basis of their common interests in the maintenance and consolidation of peace, security and detente. This finds its expression in the mutual support of initiatives aimed at the taking of urgent disarmament steps, in the mutual interest of finding an acceptable solution to such an important problem for all countries in the European north as the proclamation of that region as a nuclear-free zone, and also in the search for constructive results at the Madrid meeting of countries participants in the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The entire practice of Soviet-Finnish relations, the newspaper sums up, furnishes striking evidence of the viability of the policy of detente and therein lies their great international significance and their force of attraction.

CPSU DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO GREECE

Meeting With PASOK

NC061227 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1200 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The four-member delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Soviet Minister of Justice Terebilov, currently in Greece at the invitation of the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] Committee, met today with members of the PASOK Central Committee Executive Bureau. The CPSU and PASOK delegates discussed various questions of interest to the two parties. Tomorrow the Soviet delegation will call on Justice Minister Yeoryios Alexandros Mangakis and on Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Marhoudhas.

Issues Discussed

NC061946 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Bilateral and international issues as well as issues concerning detente and peace were discussed by a PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] delegation, headed by the member of the Executive Bureau and Public Works Minister Tsokhatzopoulos, and the four-member CPSU delegation headed by Terebilov, Soviet minister of justice and member of the party's Central Committee. During the long talks held by the two parties' delegations our national issues were also discussed.

Tomorrow the Soviet delegation will visit Justice Minister Yeoryios Alexandros Mangakis and Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Dhimitrois Maroudhas.

PRAVDA ANALYZES CURRENT SITUATION IN GREECE

LD060840 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- The Greek leadership favours detente and peaceful coexistence, supports constructive practical initiatives directed at strengthening international security, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today, analysing the situation in Greece. Thus, for example, it has appraised as "highly positive" the Soviet Union's decision to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and even reduce their number. The Government of Greece has expressed support for the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and announced its plans for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territory of Greece. Greece declared against any state being the first to use such weapons, against any increase in the number of nuclear warheads in Europe.

One of the first steps of the independent foreign policy pursued by Athens was the granting of the diplomatic status to the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the capital of Greece. In supporting the just cause of the Arab peoples, the Government of Greece expressed a protest against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and came out at the EEC with the initiative of condemning that intervention.

The broad democratic circles of Greece have expressed support for the refusal of the Greek leadership to join in the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign unleashed by Washington with the support of some West European allies.

The independent policy pursued by Athens meets with opposition from the imperialist circles of the USA and NATO, PRAVDA stresses. The latter are using all levers of economic and military-political pressure at their disposal in order to make Greece follow in the joint formation of the Atlantic alliance. Washington is at the same time pressing ahead for the preservation of its military base on the soil of Greece.

But Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou said in connection with the talks with the USA that the main issues at them must be to draw up a schedule for a gradual withdrawal of American troops and establishment of Greek control over the bases at the intermediate stage.

ONE YEAR OF SOCIALIST RULE IN GREECE MARKED

LD081000 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- "The people of Greece reject the policy of militarism," writes the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in an article devoted to one-year rule by the socialists in Greece. "The people of Greece want real changes and a peaceful independent, democratic development."

Every move by the Papandreou Cabinet in the foreign policy field has been closely followed in the West, the newspaper says. "And this is no accident, since every new step by the government of the socialists in the international arena showed that Greece was no longer an obedient member of NATO. The Greek Government rejected a NATO communique and then a communique of the EEC concerning "sanctions" against Poland and the Soviet Union. Greece was the only Common Market member country to grant a diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It refused to obey the decision of the European Community forbidding it to increase imports from the Soviet Union. Western mass media angrily attacked Greece as a 'stranger' in the European Community and as an 'individualist' and a 'rebel'.

Finally the NATO partners took sanctions against this "disturber of peace". But they did not help. During the recent meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Brussels, Greece voiced a reservation concerning the final communique of this meeting, the article says. It stated that it was against any plans for increasing nuclear arsenals in Europe, specifically against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

Greece's conduct is especially resented by the United States, the newspaper says. The latter, having entrenched itself in Greece thirty years ago, has no intention of leaving this major strategic bridgehead in the Mediterranean. Especially today when the Pentagon, making ready to strengthen NATO's south-eastern flank, regards Greece as a springboard for transferring its Rapid Deployment Force.

PETROVICHEV HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO FRANCE

PM071017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the French Communist Party's Invitation"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party exchange and cooperation between the CPSU and the French Communist Party, a CPSU delegation headed by N.A. Petrovichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department left for Paris on 30 November.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV-TURKMEN TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in 1 December carries on the front page a TASS report headlined "Talk at the Kremlin" on the meeting between member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and the foreign minister of the Republic of Turkey, Ilter Turkmen. Comparison with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 1 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, reveals the reports to be identical with the exception of the following passage.

Last paragraph, after the last line the PRAVDA version adds:

Taking part in the talk were:

On the Turkish side -- V. Halefoglu, Turkish ambassador to the USSR; and O. Cankardes first deputy general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

On the Soviet side -- N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; A.A. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Turkey; and V.S. Safronchuck, USSR Foreign Ministry department chief.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO USSR GOVERNMENT, CPSU

Gratitude Expressed

LD071822 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- "The horrible bloodshed and the crimes of Zionism against the Palestinian people, the fraternal Lebanese people and the whole of the Arab nation will only make us more united and strengthen our determination to continue the struggle for restoration of our legitimate rights, despite any difficulties, despite the mounting designs of American imperialism and despite the growth of its unlimited aid to the enemy", writes Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in his message to the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Gratitude is expressed in the message for the manifestation of solidarity with the rightful struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

"Our people are confident", Yasir 'Arafat stresses, "that the victory day is not far off, since our cause is just and we are supported by all peoples of the world, devoted to the cause of justice and progress, including the friendly Soviet people, all freedom-loving and all honest people of the globe."

Seeks Stronger Ties

LD072112 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, has thanked the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for their telegram expressing solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat's telegram says: I would like to assure you of the firm desire of the PLO and the entire Palestinian people to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity with the friendly Soviet people, with the peoples of all socialist countries for the good of peace, humanism, and progress throughout the world.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE CASTIGATES U.S. ISRAEL

LD072218 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 7 TASS -- An extremely tense situation that has formed in the Middle East has been caused by Israel's aggression and expansion against Arab states and peoples, said the Soviet Union's representative Richard Ovinnikov. He spoke today at the plenary meeting of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly where the discussion of the item "Situation in the Middle East" is continuing.

Israel, the Soviet delegate said, would be unable to pursue its aggressive expansionist course if the U.S. military arsenals were not open widely to it, if U.S. aid were not lavishly streaming, if Israel were not given U.S. political and diplomatic cover.

Washington's course in the Middle East, the Soviet representative said, is determined by an open striving to impose its own undivided military and political control over Arab countries, their natural and manpower resources. Meanwhile Israel performs the role of an assistant of U.S. imperialism.

The Soviet delegate said that the Soviet Union declares invariably for cardinal and all-embracing settlement in the Middle East based on well-known decision of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly. This is precisely the aim of the Soviet proposals for the Middle East of September 15 of this year. Such an all-embracing, truly just and durable settlement can be worked out only by honest collective international efforts with the participation of all sides concerned, including, naturally, the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, lawful representative of the Palestinian people, the Soviet delegate said.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA CONTRASTS MIDEAST PLANS

LD040853 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- "The growing aggressiveness of the Israeli Government, pressing for fresh territorial conquests, makes the task of achieving settlement in the Middle East quite urgent," Oleg Fomin writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "The policy of open genocide against the Palestinian people and the 'right', arrogated to itself by Tel Aviv, to invade any Arab country militarily to pursue and destroy the Palestinians who have found themselves in that country precisely through Tel Aviv's fault, call for the solution of the Palestinian question without delay. The Arab people of Palestine should exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and to establishing an independent national state. This is the view of the Arab and socialist countries and non-aligned states, and it is shared today by the public at large in West European countries and the United States."

"There is a certain shift in the positions of a number of West European leaders on the Palestinian problem," the news analyst points out.

"The dependence of a Mideastern settlement on the just solution of the Palestinian problem is viewed today as a political axiom," the author stresses, "but the American Administration does not want to reckon with it, thus running the gauntlet of the majority of the United Nations. This is illustrated by the so-called new American initiative, put forward by U.S. President Reagan on September 1 this year and widely publicized in the West. This initiative is a direct consequence of bankrupt Camp David policy. It rejects even more grossly than the Camp David accords the Palestinian people's right to establishing a national state actually denies the possibility of the reinstatement of Arab sovereignty over east Jerusalem."

The author points out that the Soviet plan for Mideastern settlement released on September 16 expounds the firm and consistent Soviet course on the Middle East.

"An essential condition of establishing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, according to the Soviet programme, is the practical ensuring of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to establishing an independent national state on the Palestinian lands, which should be evacuated by the Israelis, in particular, in the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip," the commentary says. "The Soviet proposals envision that east Jerusalem, occupied by Israel, should be returned to the Arabs and become an inalienable part of the Palestinian state. The Soviet Union has proceeded from the assumption that the PLO should take part in all the collective efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

"The principled and consistent course of the USSR on Mideastern affairs was confirmed by Yuriy Andropov in the course of his talks with the Arab delegation of the 'committee of seven' led by King Husayn of Jordan in Moscow the other day," the author stresses.

SYRIAN CP'S BAKDASH CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

PM071041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festive Soiree"]

[Text] Damascus, 20 Nov -- The Syrian Communist Party Central Committee organized a festive soiree to mark the 70th birthday of Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee.

Addressing the meeting, the birthday celebrant stressed that he has given 52 years of his life to the party. The path I have traveled, he noted, has been a complex path of struggle for the interests of my country's working people, for the consolidation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and for the education of Syrian Communists in a spirit of internationalism.

K. Bakdash stated that the Syrian people must continue to strengthen, develop and expand friendship and cooperation with the socialist community states headed by the Soviet Union, which is continuing to successfully build a new society. Today the Soviet people are making enormous efforts not only to successfully build communism in their own country, the Syrian Communists' leader said, but also to consolidate peace on our planet, protect mankind from the danger of a new world war and to ensure that all peoples can live and work in an atmosphere of peace and security.

The Syrian people, K. Bakdash continued, have made their choice between the course steered by the Soviet Union and the policy pursued by the United States, whose aggressive imperialist circles are trying as hard as possible to establish their rule over the natural resources of the countries of the world and the destinies of their peoples, including the Syrian people. The Syrian people and their Armed Forces, the speaker said, are making every effort to defend their country's freedom and independence and thwart the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism and Israel's Zionist leadership. The Syrian Communists will continue to make efforts to strengthen the role of the National Progressive Front and to intensify and extend its role and its influence on all aspects of domestic political life in Syria.

K. Bakdash urged the Syrian people to pool their efforts to support the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, and to strengthen the alliance between Syria and the Palestine resistance movement. Only thus is it possible to doom to failure Reagan's imperialist plan for the Near East and all other "initiatives" whose aim is to implement a "settlement" of the situation in the region in the spirit of Camp David.

Those present welcomed with stormy applause the announcement that K. Bakdash has been awarded the Order of Lenin. The soiree was attended by M. al-Ayyubi, deputy chairman of the Syrian People's Council; Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Syrian ministers; H. al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council; and ambassadors of the socialist community states.

IZVESTIYA NOTES PDRY INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

PM071121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Ivanko article under the rubric "30 November -- PDRY Independence Day" and the general heading "Revolution on the March"]

[Text] On 30 November 1967, as a result of the Yemeni people's armed struggle, the People's Republic of South Yemen was proclaimed, renamed in 1970 the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

The rising which started in the Radfan Hills in October 1963 gradually embraced the whole country and culminated 4 years later in victory for the people's masses. The Yemeni people mark that day as their great national holiday.

The recently adopted Second 5-Year Plan sets new tasks for the Yemeni people -- it is planned to increase national income by 66.4 percent by the end of the 5-year plan.

In the foreign policy sphere the country consistently follows a course of nonalignment and actively supports national liberation movements.

Close friendly ties exist between the Soviet Union and the PDRY, based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed in October 1979. The official friendly visit of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the country, to the USSR was another milestone on the path of strengthening our relations.

In connection with the anniversary of the proclamation of the PDRY's independence the Soviet people wish the friendly Yemeni people still greater successes along the path of socialist orientation.

ISRAELI FORCES 'COLONIZING' SOUTHERN LEBANON

LD081102 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beirut December 8 TASS -- The prime minister of Lebanon, Shafiq al-Wazzan, stressed again an urgent need for an early and total withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanese territory, especially from mountainous Lebanon so that the Lebanese Army could take the situation under its control.

The situation in these areas, as well as in the north of the country, reportedly remains very tense. Three persons were killed during armed clashes provoked by the Israeli troops in the suburbs of the city of 'Alayh.

In the north Lebanese city of Tripoli, criminal elements blew up a car bomb near the building housing the local branch of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. Eight people were killed and twelve wounded in the explosion.

Meantime the interventionists continue strengthening their positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley in eastern Lebanon where they move new armoured units.

Six months after the Israeli perfidious invasion of Lebanon Tel Aviv is hurriedly colonising its southern regions. As is reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, the Israeli occupation forces are trying to undermine the power of the central government in that part of the country and encourage the establishment of local militia formations subordinated to the Israelis.

Prefabricated houses have been put up for the 20,000 occupation troops staying in the south of the country. Public and traffic signs are everywhere in Hebrew. Israel is flooding Lebanon with its goods. The newspaper says that Israeli exports to Lebanon now amount to about ten million dollars a month although the Lebanese laws bans any such commercial transaction.

U.S., SOMALIA CONDUCT JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE

EA071336 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] A military exercise is being carried out by U.S. Armed Forces in Somalia at the moment. This has been admitted by officials from the U.S. Defense Ministry. The aim of the military exercise is to ascertain the capability of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces whose task is to intervene militarily in those areas where the so-called U.S. interests are threatened. The current exercise is a followup to the previous one codenamed Bright Star. The current exercise confirms that the Barre regime is under the heel of the Pentagon.

At a time when the military exercise is going on in Somalia, the opposition struggle being waged by nationalist forces opposed to Siad Barre is gaining momentum and intensity daily. Informed sources believe that several U.S. warships, with the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise at their head, are getting closer to the Somali coast [words indistinct].

The new U.S. military exercise is worrying Somalia's neighbors. An official statement issued by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry described the current U.S.-Somali joint military exercise as a threat to Ethiopia's very existence. The aim of the current U.S. military exercise is to create an atmosphere of confusion and fear in the Horn of Africa. The Ethiopian statement added that U.S. imperialism is always trying to bring about confrontation among the countries in the region and in Africa as a whole. It is perfectly clear the U.S. military exercise was deliberately planned to coincide with the OAU summit in Tripoli. This shows once again that U.S. imperialism is trying unceasingly to harm the interests of the independent countries of Africa.

Further Details

LD072016 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The United States continues its combined Armed Forces exercise in Somalia. Yesterday, American and Somali Air Force units staged joint maneuvers close to the country's capital -- Mogadishu. On the same day, Somali President Siad Barre received Admiral Robert Long, the American supreme commander in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and General Robert Kingston, commander of the Rapid Deployment Force. It is not the first time Somali territory is used for American military maneuvers. According to American Defense Department sources, the purpose of the current exercises is to test the maneuverability of the Rapid Deployment Force. The United States intends to use this force to interfere in other countries' affairs. To this end it claims the need to protect its interests.

The current exercises in Somalia are a follow-up of last year's Bright Star maneuvers which showed the Mogadishu regime as a humble dependent of the Pentagon. This time the American military exercises coincided in time with the upsurge in combat operations by patriotic forces inside Somalia. Observers believe it is no accident either that a group of American warships, led by USSR Enterprise nuclear aircraft carrier, have arrived at the Somali coast.

The countries bordering on Somalia have been voicing concern and making protests over this American show of strength. The Foreign Ministry of Ethiopia for one has issued a statement stressing that the American maneuvers in Somalia were a direct threat to Ethiopia's national security and territorial integrity. Among other things, these exercises are meant to fuel war hysteria in the Horn of Africa. The American imperialist, the statement goes on to say, have always tried to sow the seeds of discord in that region and the rest of Africa.

HONDURAS, ISRAEL SIGN MILITARY AGREEMENT

LD081020 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] San Jose December 8 TASS -- Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon who is in Tegucigalpa on an official visit has told pressmen that Israel and Honduras have signed a military agreement. He did not disclose the contents of the agreement. However, in the opinion of observers, it envisages an increase in Israeli military deliveries to Honduras and the dispatch of Israeli military "advisers" to that country.

The democratic organisations of Honduras are protesting against the expansion of the local ruling circles' cooperation with Tel Aviv. That cooperation is being expanded in keeping with the plans of the USA which counts on the Honduran military in order to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution and the liberation movement of other peoples in Central America, points out a statement by the teachers unity front.

Local observers hold that the USA, from which Sharon came, makes use of Israel to attain its own interventionist goals in the region.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH BOLIVIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD072126 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- Serious complication of the international situation, the result of the course of confrontation, escalation of the arms race, which is conducted by the U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, their encroachments on freedom and independence of peoples has been noted at a meeting, held at the CPSU Central Committee between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents, and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia Jorge Kolle.

The participants in the meeting firmly denounced the aggressive and interventionist policy of the American Administration towards socialist Cuba and new Nicaragua, U.S. gross interference in affairs of El Salvador and other countries of Central America. They declare support for the legitimate right of the peoples to decide their future themselves, to work for social and national liberation, expressed solidarity with the fighters against dictatorial regimes.

Reaffirmed from the Soviet side at the meeting was solidarity with the Communists, all democrats of Bolivia, who advocate development of the country along the lines of genuine independence and social progress.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM071245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Soviets' Solemn Duty"]

[Text] The 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, unanimously approved the laws on the State Plan and Budget for 1983 -- the "pivotal" year of the current 5-year plan. The task now is to tackle in a businesslike manner and with the utmost vigor the job of implementing plans which have acquired the force of state law. "We have done much," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, told the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, "but difficult and intensive work lies ahead of us."

Efficiency and a deep sense of responsibility for ensuring the solution of state and social tasks were the keynote of the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Fully and unreservedly endorsing the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions, the deputies of the country's supreme organ of power explored specific ways of increasing labor productivity and tightening up labor and state discipline and discussed urgent tasks involved in the production of essential goods and in ensuring the rational utilization of reserves and adherence to a policy of thrift. The deputies gave much attention to specific ways of implementing the Food Program.

Under the USSR Constitution soviets at all levels embody the unity of territorial and sectorial administration and are wholly and completely responsible both for the development of production and for improving the standard of services available to the public. Soviets' upcoming sessions, where the corresponding plans and budgets will be discussed and approved, must be conducted in an atmosphere of efficiency and self-criticism and one in which the solution of key problems is approached skillfully. Each of our soviets is a part of the supreme power. They are charged with the task of ensuring comprehensive economic and social development aimed at achieving good end results and of persistently striving to ensure the economy's steady growth, the well-coordinated and efficient operation of all its components, and a high standard of organization and discipline.

It is imperative, the party Central Committee November plenum was told, that accountability for the observance of statewide and public interests be increased and that a determined effort be made to stamp out empire building and parochialism. An important line in the activities of the soviets and their executive committees and standing commissions stems from this party directive. Our organs of power have sufficient powers and rights to ensure the unswerving fulfillment of state plans and targets.

Our party's general policy of giving first priority to the solution of social problems and increasing the people's prosperity was embodied in the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. The Soviets were called upon to play an important part in its implementation. Experience so far this year of the campaign to ensure the implementation of the program's provisions reveals that there is plenty of scope for local soviets and deputies. This is demonstrated in particular by some of the results of the patriotic initiative launched by Saratov deputies under the slogan "the whole crop to be preserved." Rural soviets are working hard to develop personal plots and organize purchases of agricultural products from the public.

The 1983 State Plan gives prominence to increasing the production of consumer goods and improving their quality. Local soviets are assigned an extremely important role to play in the solution of this task.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov bluntly emphasized that it cannot be regarded as normal for the question of the production of a number of basic goods to be solved virtually at USSR Gosplan level. "Local organs should take on this task and be entirely responsible for its solution."

Fulfilling such a task requires initiative on the part of ispolkom leaders and drive on the part of all deputies. There are still large untapped reserves and no shortage of enterprising people at the local level. It is important to harness all of this. To get the ball rolling and remove the artificial barriers stifling the development of economic enterprise. The soviets' standing commissions can play an extremely large part here. Deputies have an excellent knowledge of the state of affairs at the local level. It is important to ensure that each commission's work is geared to the organization of specific work and to closely monitor the implementation of every point of a decision adopted by the soviet.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session stressed that the measures to solve major social problems and to increase Soviet people's material and cultural standard of living outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress will continue to be implemented in 1983. Figures were cited for spending on the people's well-being, in the form of millions of new homes, an expanded network of child-care facilities and improved social welfare for Soviet people. In the final analysis, the whole of the Soviet economy is working for the people.

Local organs of power must continue to give first priority to looking after people's well-being and to making judicious use of resources earmarked by the state for satisfying the public's increasing needs. The attention of the people's elected representatives and of every soviet must be focused on ensuring the fulfillment of the voters' mandates. This calls above all for selfless labor, the further development of democratic initiatives in our life, the mobilization of the masses to implement the party's plans and the closest possible monitoring of labor and state discipline.

This was well put from the rostrum of the USSR Supreme Soviet session by Deputy V.R. Parshina, leader of a sheepraising team in Leningrad Oblast:

"The party calls on us to work better today than yesterday, and better tomorrow than today. Above all, we must put our heart and soul into our work in order to ensure that the work of each of us provides concrete backing for the decisions taken."

Working people in our country are being recruited increasingly extensively into the administration of state affairs. Evidence of this is their active involvement in the formulation of our plans and, most importantly, in their implementation. This is the great advantage of socialist democracy. It is the guarantee that the plans set by the party will be fulfilled.

FURTHER ON SPEECHES AT SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Kuznetsov on Approving Decrees

PM071249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Report delivered by V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 24 November evening joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers: "On Ratifying the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The period since the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, passed with Soviet people engaged in a staunch struggle for the successful implementation of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the targets of the 2d year of the 11th 5-Year-Plan.

A major event in the life of the Communist Party and the Soviet state was the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, which approved the USSR Food Program.

Our country's working people greeted with unanimous approval the results of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum decisions are fully in accordance with the party's strategic line of strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might, increasing Soviet people's well-being and strengthening peace.

Comrades! In the time which has elapsed since the sixth session the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has issued a number of decrees on questions of state, economic and sociocultural building, which are being submitted for ratification by the Supreme Soviet in accordance with the USSR Constitution.

In all, 21 decrees, whose texts you have before you, are submitted for ratification.

Particular significance is attached to those decrees which arise from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and are aimed at the practical implementation of the Food Program.

These are the 31 May 1982 decree "On Amendments to USSR Legislative Acts on the Powers of the Soviets of People's Deputies in the Sphere of the Leadership of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex" and the decree of 12 August this year "On Income Tax From Kolkhozes."

In our country, as is known, growing attention is devoted to environmental conservation. To this end the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decree on 9 April 1982 "On Amendments to Certain USSR Legislative Acts on Questions of Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources," and on 19 August it adopted the decree "On Administrative Responsibility for the Violation of Legislation on the Conservation of the Atmosphere."

A series of Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees are aimed at stepping up the struggle against crime and strengthening socialist legality. These are the decrees of 26 July and 15 October 1982 "On Further Improving Criminal and Corrective Labor Legislation" and "On Amendments and Additions to Certain USSR Legislative Acts," the 4 December 1981 decree "On the Criminal Responsibility of Foreign Citizens and Persons with No Citizenship for Malicious Violation of the Rules for Staying in the USSR or Transit Through the USSR's Territory" and also the decree on the disciplinary responsibility of judges of the USSR Supreme Court and military tribunals.

In order to bring legislation into line with acts adopted earlier and in connection with the preparation of the USSR code of laws, the Presidium issued decrees on compulsory state insurance of passengers, on amendments and additions to the USSR customs code, on amending or recognizing as no longer valid certain legislative acts on administrative misdemeanors and two decrees connected with the creation of state inspectorates for small ships.

The need to protect the USSR's state interests gave rise to the adoption on 17 April 1982 of the decree "On Provisional Measures To Regulate the Activity of Soviet Enterprises in Prospecting and Working Mineral Resources in Regions of the Seabed Outside the Continental Shelf." A new provision on USSR trade missions abroad was also approved.

In the light of the decisions of the 17th trade unions congress a decree of 5 May 1982 introduced amendments to the fundamentals of labor legislation and certain other USSR legislative acts.

On the basis of the USSR Constitution, decrees on releases from duty and appointments within the USSR Council of Ministers are also submitted for your ratification.

The draft USSR laws and USSR Supreme Soviet resolutions on the ratification of the decrees have been issued to you.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium requests you to examine and ratify the drafts submitted. [applause]

Ukrainian Deputy

PM080823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by Deputy A.A. Titarenko, (Zaporozhskiy-Zhovtnevyy Electoral Okrug, Zaporozhye Oblast) secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] The plan indicators are very tight, and great efforts are required in order to cope with the tasks set. But we will do everything possible to this end. Having carefully studied our potential, we have prepared for examination by union organs proposals on the additional production at the republic's enterprises of phosphoric fertilizers, agricultural machinery which is in short supply, spare parts and other products on the basis of the fuller utilization of available capacities. It is extremely important that the 1983 plan devote special attention to the development of those sectors which are the laggards today.

Great concern is aroused among us by the prolonged laggardness in the work of ferrous metallurgy. The republic's party and soviet organs see it as their most important task to improve the work of enterprises in that sector, strengthen discipline and make fuller use of internal production reserves. But, frankly, speaking, these efforts are often ineffective because of the chronic lack of balance between production plans and the material and technical resources allocated, particularly coke and raw iron ore.

One more thing. Understanding the great political and social significance of satisfying Soviet people's growing requirements for consumer goods, the republic is adopting measures to increase the output and improve the quality of these goods. Our output of these goods is constantly growing. Since the start of the current 5-year plan nearly R300 millionworth of them have already been produced above plan. With the active participation of local soviets, plants in heavy industry, machine building and other sectors have started producing more articles in mass demand. Targets for their further production are set for all enterprises regardless of their departmental subordination. But demand is growing and people need better quality goods. At the same time a number of enterprises, including enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and certain other ministries, are not coping with this task and still do not produce enough consumer goods per ruble of the wage fund. It is quite right for special attention to be devoted to this question, and we will do everything necessary to resolve it better.

Uzbek Premier's Speech

PM071043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by N.D. Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union during debate on the reports on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR and progress in fulfilling the plan for 1982 and on the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1981]

[Excerpt] We are well aware that alongside the positive results there are unresolved tasks and shortcomings.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and local organizations are working persistently to bring the laggard sectors up to the mark more rapidly.

In 1983 the volume of industrial output will exceed R20 billion for the first time, which will be 14.8 percent more than in 1980. In agriculture the main task is still the all-round development of cotton growing and the further improvement of the quality of raw cotton. At the same time one important task is the production of food types of output.

It should be said that the indicators of our work could be even higher if individual questions met with constant, active support from a number of union organs. One such question is the fuller utilization of production capacities in industry.

The problem of material and technical supplies for the national economy requires the greatest attention.

In the first 10 months of the current year our republic's consumers have suffered a shortfall of one-third of the allocated stocks of commercial timber, lumber and plywood, while only 50 percent of the planned volume of timber poles has been delivered.

Owing to the nonfulfillment of delivery targets, over the 2 years there has been a shortfall of 200,000 tons of roller ferrous metal products, including a shortfall of 106,000 tons, or 16 percent of stocks, in the first 10 months of this year. At the same time the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and union supply organizations have as yet dismissed our appeals and requests with promises.

Organizations of the Ministry of Railways are to a tremendous extent to blame for the existence of serious disruptions in the normal functioning of the entire national economy.

Produce Farming Minister

PM071521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by N.T. Kozlov, USSR minister of fruits and vegetable farming and member of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The present USSR Supreme Soviet session will take a special place in the annals of our great motherland -- it is taking place in the atmosphere of the nationwide struggle which has been launched for the implementation of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The speech by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum of the party's Central Committee held on the eve of the session notes the heights scaled in national economic building, reveals existing shortcomings and reserves and indicates concrete ways of implementing the tasks ahead.

Local party and Soviet organs and kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Ministries of Agriculture and Fruits and Vegetable Farming have done considerable work to grow good crops of vegetables, potatoes, fruit and berries. All this made it possible to fulfill the 1982 plan by 22 November and procure 18.8 million tons of vegetables, which is 2.3 million tons above last year's level. This is the first time such a quantity of fruit and vegetables has been procured in our country.

Procurements of grapes have also increased compared with 1981, by 380,000 tons, and fruit procurements by 200,000 tons.

More than 11 million tons of food potatoes have been procured. This will make it possible to improve supplies to the population in the winter-spring period of potatoes and many types of vegetables and to extend the season for selling fruit.

Uninterrupted fruit and vegetable supplies to the population are impossible without well-organized work to improve their preservation. That is why the ministry has outlined and is implementing an extensive program to build storehouses and processing plants and create transport, packaging and trade enterprises, which will have a substantial influence on the preservation of potatoes, fruit and vegetables.

Over the 2 years that the system has been in operation, capacities for the storage of fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes have increased by 630,000 tons, while capacities at processing enterprises have increased by 680 million standards cans. In the current year the plan for commissioning capacities at canning industry enterprises will be fulfilled, and work is underway to ensure the commissioning of vegetable and potato storehouses.

We are clearly aware that the further strengthening of the fruit and vegetable farming system depends on the creation of fully active formations and associations in rayons, oblasts and republics. This is convincingly indicated by the experience of work by such associations in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Moldavia and a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine. But in certain regions not enough specialized fruit sovkhozes have been transferred to the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming system, and in a number of places this applies to vegetable farms too.

At present the main bulk of vegetables, potatoes and fruit in the country is produced in the public sector. The sale of this output in major cities and industrial centers takes place through the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming system, while procurement for these purposes is carried out by the organizations of various departments. Whereas in the Georgian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Armenian and Turkmen union republics 90-100 percent of all fruit and vegetable procurements take place through the ministry's system, in the Uzbek SSR, for instance, which is one of the main suppliers of produce for the country's industrial centers, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming system accounts for some 30 percent of vegetable procurements, while deliveries of this produce from the republic to the all-union stocks are carried out by cooperative organizations. A similar situation has grown up in Rostov and Astrakhan Oblasts of the RSFSR, Zaporozhye and Nikolayev Oblasts of the Ukraine and certain other oblasts. This situation complicates work in organizing deliveries of produce in the quantities laid down, on time and in the range laid down.

Comrade Deputies! In approving the proposal to ratify the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 submitted for examination by the present session, I would like to note one distinguishing feature of it. The plan takes account of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1983) plenum and the USSR Food Program, and in so doing it embraces the country's agroindustrial complex as a whole for the first time. [applause]

Kazakh Deputy Premier

PM071635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by V.A. Grebenyuk, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, at 23 November evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet during debate on the reports on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and progress in fulfilling the plan in 1982 and on the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1982]

[Excerpt] Comrades! The draft state plan for economic and social development and the draft budget for the country for 1983 submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet session provide for the dynamic development of the production forces of each union republic.

In Kazakhstan the production of industrial output will increase by 3.2 percent. The technical level of production will improve. It is very important that practically the entire increase will be obtained through the improved utilization of the potential already created.

The material and technical base of the agroindustrial complex will be strengthened.

At the same time the resolution of a number of questions of the development of the republic's economy requires additional examination by union organs.

First, railroad shipments. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, rightly criticized the Ministry of Railways for unsatisfactory work. Rail shipments on Kazakhstan's territory have also deteriorated.

At our request the Ministry of Railways adopted a series of measures aimed at improving railroad work indicators, but these proved extremely inadequate and the situation here did not improve. Moreover the ministry has recently embarked on a path of banning freight shipments to the republic.

This "sensible" decision on the part of the Ministry of Railways meant that this year the republic's economy failed to receive a significant quantity of material resources provided for in the plans.

Kazakh Official

PM071653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by N.A. Nazarbayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet during debate on the reports on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and progress in fulfilling the plan for 1982 and on the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1981]

[Excerpt] The November plenum of the party's Central Committee particularly indicated the great significance of the further development of the fuel and energy complex. In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions Ekibastuz is to become a giant and take on a significant share of the implementation of the country's energy program. It already plays a substantial role in supplying the national economy with electricity and cheap fuel. About a billion rubles have been invested in developing the complex and the world's biggest, unique opencut mine, the Bogatyr, with a capacity of 50 million tons of coal a year, and four power units each with a capacity of 0.5 million kilowatt-hours at the Ekibastuz GRES-1 have been commissioned. But this tremendous expenditure is not yet yielding the proper return. At the Ekibastuz GRES-1 the power units are working extremely unreliable, which leads to considerable disruptions and losses which are hard to remedy in a number of sectors of the national economy. The main reason for the underproduction of electricity is the numerous defects in the equipment delivered by plants of the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and laggardness in building housing for power workers.

Another urgent question. A special place in the resolution of the Food Program belongs to the application of chemicals in agriculture.

Kazakhstan has a major raw materials base for increasing the output of mineral fertilizers and plant-protection agents. In the Karatau Basin alone more than one-third of the union phosphorite reserves have been prospected, but the potential for utilizing them is far from fully exploited. The problems of long-term development of the Karatau Basin are slow in being resolved.

Kirghiz Premier

PM080821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy A. Duysheyev (Narynskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR), chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Ministers]

[Excerpt] As is well known, comrades, the USSR Food Program sets the task of satisfying Soviet people's requirements for various foodstuffs, including high-quality vegetables, fruits and berries. Our republic has considerable opportunities for their production. At the same time we cannot process a large proportion of the output we produce because of the absence of the necessary production capacities. South Kirghizia is rich in nut and fruit forests, orchards and vineyards. But the canneries' capacities here can ensure the processing of only seven percent of the fruit, berries and grapes which are produced. There is a similar situation in other regions of the republic. Unfortunately in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase capacities for the production of canned fruit and vegetables in the republic only by an extremely small amount, which will not ensure the timely processing of output.

We can see here a major question for the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming in terms both of retooling existing enterprises with highly productive equipment and of building new enterprises in the republic for processing highly valuable food raw material.

One more issue: The constant increase in capital investments in the republic's national economy obliges us to display exceptionally great concern for the need to make effective use of them. In this connection special significance attaches to questions connected with supplies of equipment and construction materials. It must be said frankly that grave shortcomings continue to occur in material and technical supplies. For this reason the timely commissioning of many projects nearing completion is being thwarted.

The delivery of petroleum products is being carried out extremely unsatisfactorily. This year there has been a delivery shortfall of tens of thousands of tons of fuel and lubricants and petroleum bitumen [neftebitum]. All this has created great difficulties in harvesting the crop which has been raised and procuring agricultural output, particularly fodder. It is essential to enhance the responsibility of suppliers and all echelons of the ministries and departments connected with the sale of material resources for the unconditional observance of state discipline and the fulfillment of contractual commitments.

STUKALIN CITED AS PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HEAD

LD080010 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A festive soiree, one of the chief events of the RSFSR Days in the country's capital, was held today in the state central concert hall in Moscow. In the presidium were Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Yasnov, chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Stukalin, head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; Comrade Shauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department; secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom; heads of ministries and departments; front-ranking and innovative workers in production; cultural and scientific personalities; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations in the armed forces. The members of the Russian Federation delegation are representatives of the autonomous republic, krais, oblasts and okrugs of the RSFSR. Comrade Orlov, first deputy chairman on the RSFSR Council of Ministers and head of the RSFSR delegation, and other speakers spoke of the great and glorious path of Russia in the united family of the peoples of the USSR.

DANILENKO APPOINTED MINISTER OF RURAL CONSTRUCTION

LD081506 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Khitrov, Stepan Dmitriyevich, of his duties as the minister of rural construction owing to his retirement. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Danilenko, Viktor Dmitriyevich, as minister of rural construction.

CPSU MESSAGE ON BASHKIR RUBBER PLANT EXPLOSION

OW080013 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Dec 82 First Edition p 2

[Capitalized passages between slantlines published in boldface type]

[Text] FROM THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:

An explosion which resulted in the loss of human lives occurred on 4 December in one of the production sections of the synthetic rubber plant in the Bashkir ASSR.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers express profound condolences to the relatives of those killed, to the workers and technical engineering personnel who have suffered and to all of the plant's collective.

The USSR Government and the republic organs of the Bashkir ASSR are adopting measures to help the injured and the families of those killed and to liquidate the consequences of the accident.

[Signed] CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PRAVDA ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' ECONOMIC TASKS

PM071241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Organizations' Import Task"]

[Text] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's latest, November plenum and of the 7th USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 10th Convocation, contain a detailed action program for the country's communists and all working people.

The State Plan and Budget for 1983 have become law. Great work lies ahead in order to successfully fulfill the tasks set for the third, pivotal year of the 5-year plan. And its success depends on the purposeful efforts of party organizations and on their ability to focus the activities of soviet and economic organs, trade unions, the Komsomol and labor collectives on the key directions.

It was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum that it is necessary to mobilize all the means at our disposal and mount broad propaganda and explanation of the 1983 plan targets. They must be concretized with regard to the tasks of every enterprise and collective.

The Central Committee plenum defined the main problems requiring the special attention of party committees and organizations and of all Communists. The chief thing is to activate work on improving the whole sphere of economic leadership -- management, planning and the economic machinery. Our national economy has large reserves. There is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the broad and rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements and progressive experience into production. There is the rational utilization of material and labor resources, thrift and a zealous attitude to public property. Measures associated with realizing the Food Program occupy the central place in the party's plans. Great attention is devoted to increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. The state of affairs in such basic sectors of industry as the fuel and energy complex, transport, ferrous metallurgy and also capital construction demands serious improvement.

Whatever sector of the national economy we take, the chief criterion by which its work must be assessed is the degree to which it satisfies the constantly growing public requirements. It is important to strengthen party control over the observance of the interests of the whole state and the whole people, persistently eradicate narrow departmentalism and parochialism and struggle more resolutely against any violations of party, state and labor discipline.

Time dictates the need to improve the work style in all sectors. We still have quite a few economic leaders who, while readily citing the catchword that the economy must be economical, in practice do little to resolve that task. But are they always called to account in a really party-minded way? Unfortunately not. The force of inertia and old habits still make themselves felt. For example, many decisions aimed at eliminating shortcomings are adopted. They must be fulfilled, but sometimes work in this direction proceeds poorly. The Central Committee plenum put the question like this: It must be made a rule that every new decision on one and the same question is adopted only when previous decisions have been fulfilled or some new circumstances have arisen.

People and cadres ensure the success of the matter everywhere. The work on placing and training them should be improved in every possible way. It is the task of party organizations to ensure that the decisive sectors are manned by politically mature, competent, enterprising people who possess organizational abilities and a feeling for what is new -- without which it is impossible to direct modern production successfully in our time. It is necessary to create conditions -- economic and organizational -- which would stimulate qualitative, productive labor, initiative and enterprise. And, conversely, bad work, inactivity and irresponsibility must have a very direct and inevitable effect on the material remuneration, official position and moral authority of workers.

We have many examples of truly creative labor and a solicitous attitude toward public property. This is graphically evidenced by the successful work of such flagships of Soviet industry as the Likhachev motor vehicle plant, Minsk tractor plant and many other associations.

The practice of the Leningrad Detskoselskoye Sovkhoz association the Krasnodar Kuban Kolkhoz and hundreds of other progressive farms can serve as an example of the efficient organization of work in the countryside. And it is the duty of party organizations to ensure the broad dissemination of the best experience. For this does not, as a rule, require any special expenditure, but there can be weighty benefits.

It is a very important concern of party committees and Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs to enhance the activeness of the working masses. As is known, the party's ideas, plans and appeals become a material force when they grip the masses. You cannot get things moving with slogans alone. What is needed is great organizational and mass political work aimed at getting through not only to every shop and section, but also to every workplace. Every working person must be well aware that the plan's fulfillment depends also on his labor contribution, his initiative and a creative approach to work.

The ways and means of implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's latest, November plenum will be discussed at party committee plenums and aktiv meetings and in primary party organizations. This discussion must be conducted everywhere in an exacting and businesslike manner, not allowing ostentation or ballyhoo. A concrete and self-critical comradely discussion and an in-depth analysis of the upcoming tasks and plans will be a good basis for harmonious collective work.

The report-and-election campaign in party organizations is coming to an end. Many remarks, suggestions and wishes have been voiced from the rostrum of the meetings. It is important to ensure that everything valuable and constructive is implemented more quickly and that shortcomings and difficulties are overcome more quickly.

Our people are approaching a portentous date -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- in an atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm. The Leninist party's wise leadership and the unity of the party and the people are the guarantee of new successes in building communism.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS OUTLINED

PM071709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Concern for Soviet Man"]

[Text] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the policy speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1983, which were adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet at its seventh session and made law, have been welcomed by the Soviet people with tremendous satisfaction.

It is apparent from these very important documents how consistently and purposefully the party is putting into practice its long-term strategy for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the eighties as a whole -- a strategy which was given concrete expression by the 26th congress and which is aimed at ensuring that Soviet people's lives improve with every passing year, that their labor brings increasingly weighty results, and that our socialist system reveals more and more fully its humane essence and its tremendous creative potential.

What are the typical features of the plan and budget for 1983, which is the pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan? Primarily the fact that they are in line with the guidelines of the 26th Party Congress. It is planned to accelerate the pace of the economy's development and increase the absolute dimensions of the growth of national income, of industrial and agricultural output, and of the volume of retail trade turnover.

"It is important to stress," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "that the plan maintains the party's line of improving working people's well-being. The increasing preferential growth of group 'B' sectors and an increase in the output of consumer goods are planned. Major material and financial resources are being allocated for the further development of the agro-industrial complex. The population's real income will also grow further. The volume of housing construction is also in line with the 5-year-plan targets.

"Thus, the draft plan confirms that concern for Soviet man, for his working and living conditions, and for his spiritual development remains the party's most important policy guideline."

The second year of the current 5-year plan is drawing to a close. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress measures aimed at improving the people's living standard have been implemented during this year. Thus, for example, the average monthly wage of workers and employees will increase 2.6 percent this year, and kolkhoz members' pay by 4 percent. The social consumption funds will reach R128 billion and show an increase of almost 5 percent in comparison with last year. Payments and benefits from these funds will increase almost R20 per capita. In our country, moving into new accommodation has long been a customary, ordinary event, and this year Soviet people will obtain a total of almost 107 million square meters of housing -- that is, approximately 10 million people will receive new apartments and improve their housing conditions.

Equally intensive measures will be implemented in 1983 to resolve important social problems and improve the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards. Suffice it to recall a few data from the materials of the just-ended USSR Supreme Soviet session. In the coming year approximately 10 million more Soviet citizens will have new homes. Per capita real incomes will increase 3 percent as against an average annual increase of 1.8 percent in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. During the year the social consumption funds will increase 4.7 percent to reach R134 billion. It is planned to increase the average monthly monetary wage of workers and employees to R180.4 and kolkhoz members' pay to R130. A number of measures in the sphere of social security, consumer and medical services, public education, trade and leisure will be implemented.

Measures connected with implementing the Food Program occupy a central place in our plans, as the CPSU Central Committee November plenum stressed.

In all about R47 billion of capital investments, which is 4.3 percent higher than in the current year, are being channeled into the development of the agroindustrial complex' sectors in the third year of the 5-year plan. Gross agricultural output will increase by R13 billion, or 10.5 percent, in comparison with 1982.

Indeed, we have already accomplished a considerable amount. But there is difficult and intensive work ahead which must produce weighty results. The party calls on every Soviet person to strengthen his sense of responsibility for the observance of statewide and nationwide interests, to combat resolutely any violations of party, state or labor discipline and to be thrifty and economical. For economy and a zealous attitude toward public property is now what makes our plans realistic. It is necessary to persistently disseminate advanced experience and examples of creative work, a genuinely thrifty attitude toward public property, and initiative. It is only possible to resolve these tasks, which are for the people's benefit, if every worker, every working person at our enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses plays his part. We must ensure that everyone perceives this task as his personal concern. It is especially important now for every working person to understand that the plan's fulfillment depends on his labor contribution, too, and for everyone to understand well the truth that the better we work the better we live.

Everything on behalf of man, everything for the good of man! -- such is the fundamental motto of the Communist Party.

The broad program for further boosting the people's well-being meets the aspirations of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and all the nations and nationalities of our great multinational union, which is soon to celebrate its glorious 60th anniversary. Soviet people are convinced from their own personal experience that the party has no interests other than those of the people, and for this reason they have infinite faith in their Communist Party, approve its domestic and foreign policy with their whole hearts and minds, and by their selfless creative labor strengthen the might of our great socialist motherland.

SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS OF SOVIET SOCIETY HIGHLIGHTED

PM241235 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Creative Labor for the Good of the Motherland"]

[Text] The entire social, moral and political atmosphere in our country today is determined by the majestic program of communist creation elaborated by the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses. The Communist Party and its Central Committee declare their determination to firmly and consistently implement the strategic domestic and foreign policy line elaborated by those congresses. The 12 November 1982 extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee confirmed continuity in the solution of the tasks of communist building and strengthening of world peace.

Addressing the 15 November 1982 rally mourning Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the unanimously elected CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, said that the party will continue to do all that is necessary to further improve the people's living standard, develop the democratic foundations of Soviet society, strengthen the economic and defensive might of the country and consolidate the friendship of the USSR's fraternal peoples.

The supreme aim and purpose of all the party's activity is to serve the cause of the working class and working people, the cause of communism and peace. The indisputable facts of today, and the news from party organizations and labor collectives attest most convincingly that the people and the party are more united than ever before, and that this unshakable unity of party and people is the source of Soviet society's invincible strength.

By rallying even more closely to the party, to the Leninist Central Committee and its collective leadership, Soviet people are declaring their warm support for CPSU policy and their absolute confidence in it. The working people of the Soviet land are well aware that the banner of Lenin, the banner of October, beneath which worldwide historic victories have been achieved, are in reliable hands.

It is the duty of each of us, the duty of every Communist to do in one's job and in one's life as much as one can for the good of the Soviet people, for the strengthening of peace and for the triumph of communism.

V.I. Lenin emphasized more than once that the successful building of the new society depends above all on the implementation of a scientifically substantiated economic policy, on the ability of party organizations to mobilize the people's creative energy in order to attain the very important goals of economic development. We have such a policy, and it is being steadily implemented. All our activity shows that the CPSU is honorably performing the role of political leader and collective organizer of the working class and Soviet people in the multifaceted sphere of economic building.

The majestic tasks of the 11th 5-year Plan are an inspiring source of vitality and initiative for the multimillion strong masses of working people. Socialist competition is the social manifestation of the people's creative activeness. As the creative work of the working people themselves, it has always been orientated toward the solution of paramount problems of economic building. At the moment it is pegged to preparations for the glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

In present-day conditions, the determination of the working class and all working people to implement more fully the party's socioeconomic plans is expressed in its clearest form in the struggle to fulfill socialist pledges for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole. Working people in industry, transport and construction have set themselves the target of stepping up the labor productivity growth rate; solving key questions on improving production efficiency and economy measures; and introducing improved equipment and technology and the ahead-of-schedule startup of new capacities. There is no more honorable and responsible task than that of worthily fulfilling the adopted pledges.

Soviet people are well aware that the fulfillment and overfulfillment of 1982 targets will be of great importance for the implementation of 1982 targets will be of great importance for the implementation of the current 5-year plan, for the further growth of economic potential, and for improving the people's material well-being and cultural standard.

The editorial board is receiving letters which show that our country's working people are honorably performing their labor vigil. The store of leading experience of the struggle for qualitative indicators is growing. Collectives' efforts are focused on the fulfillment of organizational and technical measures aimed at improving labor organization; making better use of work time, reducing manning levels, saving raw material, semimanufactured metals fuel and power.

At the same time, it is no secret that many difficulties connected with the switch to the predominantly intensive path of economic development have not yet been surmounted. A number of enterprises are behind with the fulfillment of targets on improving labor productivity and on the scientific and technical refinement of production. There are interruptions in the supply of certain important types of physical resources. The work of construction and railroad workers leaves much to be desired. It is the duty of Communists and all working people in industry, transport and capital construction to more speedily overcome lags where they exist, and to bring all internal reserves into play in order to honorably arrive at the positions for 1983 [vyyti na rubezhi 1983 goda].

By the character and scale of the economic tasks confronting working people, the party is getting them accustomed to active creative work and is making them vehicles of its policy. It is underpinning the implementation of the economic program with widespread party organizational, and political and ideological educational work. The chief thing today is to make maximum use of the colossal strength which lies in the socialist system, and to exploit more fully the potential possessed by every labour collective.

There is no doubt that Communists and all Soviet people will display great awareness and organization, and will ensure through their selfless creative labor under the leadership of Lenin's party, the fulfillment of plans for communist building and the further flourishing of our motherland.

GRISHIN AT MOSCOW GORKOM PLAN FULFILLMENT MEETING

LD071452 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Summary] The Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Moscow for 1983, which was adopted at a session of the Moscow Gorispolkom, provides for accelerated growth in industries connected with the needs of the capital and with the raising of the level of well-being of Muscovites.

During 2 years of the 5-year period Muscovites are to receive about 150,000 new apartments. Considerably more commercial enterprises, public canteens and children's establishments than planned are to be brought into use. All types of services are to be substantially developed.

Deputies dwelt in detail on the tasks arising from the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Taking part in the session was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom."

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT BAKU PUBLIC OPINION CONFERENCE

PM301405 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[2 November speech by G.A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on the 1st day of Baku Scientific and Practical Conference, "Studying Public Opinion in Depth".

[Text] Experience of studying public opinion, the mood of the masses, the acute questions which are worrying people, the practice of ensuring priority information for lecturers, propagandists and the ideological aktiv -- that was the theme of a scientific and practical conference of Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijan Party Committee secretaries organized by the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. It opened on 2 November at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Club. It is attended by party workers, representatives of sociological services, leaders of ideological institutions, ministries and departments, experts engaged in the study of public opinion and sociological research and mass news media personnel.

The conference was opened by G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Community Party Central Committee, is called on to speak. He was warmly greeted by the conference participants.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev's Speech

Esteemed comrades: This scientific and practical conference of party committee secretaries and leaders of ideological institutions in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, convened by the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, is devoted to a very important and topical question -- the study of public opinion, the mood of the masses, acute problems which worry people and the practice of ensuring priority information for lecturers, propagandists and the ideological aktiv. The significance of this conference is multiplied many times over by the fact that it is being held in Baku which was visited a month ago by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and that it is intended to contribute to the practical implementation of tasks set forth in Leonid Il'ich's speeches at the festivities celebrating the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR.

The propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade Brezhnev's Baku speeches are of partywide and statewide significance. It is for that reason that concrete practical measures for their realization are currently being elaborated and implemented all over the country, in all party organizations.

As you know, a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee was held on 22 October. It discussed in detail the republican party organization's tasks to implement the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The plenum materials reflected the great role and great responsibility of our republic's ideological personnel and ideological institutions, and outlined specific measures on further intensifying all ideological activity.

Multifaceted work is now under way in the republic to be able to say today that in these very severe conditions, the agricultural workers waged a truly heroic struggle and achieved remarkable successes in fulfilling and overfulfilling national economic plans and socialist pledges on the procurement of all agricultural products. And we have already reported to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, personally, labor successes in the agricultural sphere in the 2d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We can say with satisfaction that in all these achievements -- in the development of the economy and solution of the social problems facing the republic -- ideological work plays an important part and a substantial contribution is made by party committees and all ideological institutions and subunits.

It is well known that in the activity of our party, the CPSU Central Committee and in all our ideological work the main thing is to have close ties with the masses and to have their backing. There is a multitude of threads linking them to the Communist Party. The CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are carrying out their practical activity, constantly relying on Communists and the broad strata of the working masses. Therein lie the strength and might of our party and the unity of party, and people provide the foundation for all our achievements and give the guarantee of future successes.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set the task of comprehensively improving work on strengthening party organizations' ties with the masses in order to gain a deeper and fuller knowledge of people's needs and interests. In this connection he stressed the exceptional importance of further improving the study of public opinion. And it is gratifying that this scientific and practical conference is devoted to that very question, that very important aspect of our practical activity to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and tasks set forth in the reports and speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

It must be said that all Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's activity is a remarkable model of close ties with the people and with the masses, direct contacts with grassroots party, soviet and economic organs. This is the basis of the great successes in Leonid Ilich's practical activity, and therein lies his wisdom and his genius.

We remember with great love and deep satisfaction Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's stay in Baku which was filled with numerous meetings with people. In a short time Leonid Ilich had meetings, contacts and talks with representatives of all strata of the Azerbaijan population -- with oilmen and other representatives of our glorious working class; with a large group of agricultural workers; with scientific culture figures, and party and Great Patriotic War veterans. He had a very detailed talk with members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and made a striking, profound and inspiring speech at the ceremonial session of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet.

In these broad contacts with people, Communists, nonparty people and representatives of various professions and social groups Comrade L.I. Brezhnev obtained a wealth of information on our life, the republican party organization's activity, on the situation and the atmosphere in the republic. At the same time, each meeting between a working person and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the leader of our party and state, made an indelible impression on his life and was a powerful and inspiring stimulus to all his subsequent practical activity. Addressing a reception before leaving Baku, Leonid Ilich, in a speech which was brief but had plenty of content, expressed in a moving way his feelings and impressions as a result of the broad contact and numerous meetings with the working people of our republic and its capital.

These, comrades, are concrete examples of the practical activity of the leader of our party and state which convincingly indicate the tremendous significance of broad ties with the masses and their great effectiveness.

In speaking of ties with the masses and reliance on them, we naturally refer, by implication, to many questions which form the essence of our party and ideological work. Here we have in mind the further development and establishment of the principles of socialist democracy in the party's activity and our state's life. Here we have in mind the further development and strengthening of the principles of collegiality in the leadership of various components in all spheres of our party, state and economic activity. Here we have in mind the further extensive development of criticism and self-criticism as a most important instrument of our society's steady progress. Finally, we have in mind such important questions as our unswerving desire to increase the masses' labor and political activeness, and mobilize them to successfully fulfill plans for communist building. And in all this a very important place is occupied, I repeat, by businesslike, concrete, real ties with the masses and sincere relations of trust between party committees, leadership workers and the working masses.

Speaking of this, we note with satisfaction the major party ideological work which has been, and is being, done to strengthen ties with the masses and thus to implement all the Communist Party's plans. In further improving this important work great significance is attached to the constant study of public opinion. In recent years, the party organizations of republics, oblasts, krays, cities and rayons have devoted great attention to this question, and some people may have formed the opinion that the study of public opinion is a new phenomenon for our party. By no means. From the moment of its birth, our party has built all its practical work on the basis of the study of the working masses' opinions and sentiments. Without a profound knowledge of them and all-around consideration for public opinion our party could not fulfill its historical mission or achieve such impressive successes in socialist and communist building. The study of public opinion, which is carried out by many means, methods and through various channels, is a characteristic feature and an integral part of the Communist Party's practical activity. This problem should be examined in precisely that way, broadly and to its full extent.

What is the study of public opinion? Comrades, it is day-to-day practical work by every party committee, every party organization. It is constant intercourse with the people and with labor collectives. It is meetings in various circumstances, at various levels, for various reasons associated with the implementation of party and state tasks and with all our work. It is both individual conversations and the elucidation of opinion during meetings with groups of people. It is party meetings, the activity of our public organizations, all kinds of conferences and meetings of labor collectives. All this put together, comrades, makes up the range of our work, which enables us to study public opinion systematically.

A very important channel and an important means of studying public opinion is the letters which are sent to party, state and economic organs and all official bodies by working people. Any letter, including a letter requesting the examination of some purely personal matter, offers an opportunity for familiarization with the state of affairs in a particular sector, with people's needs and concerns, and thus for the study of public opinion in general. An important source is the activity of propagandists, agitators and political information and the holding of various seminars, lectures and talks.

For some years now our party, including the Azerbaijan party organization, has made a practice of holding regular Lenin Fridays -- general political days with the participation of leading party, soviet and economic workers, the ideological aktiv, our leading scientists, lecturers and propagandists, many of the comrades present in this auditorium have doubtless learned from their own experience what wide opportunities the Lenin Fridays offer for intercourse with the masses.

The effective running of a general political day offers a great opportunity for the study of public opinion and for a good knowledge of the state of affairs locally. But only, I emphasize, if the Lenin Friday is organized not formally, but with a deep sense of commitment.

That is how we members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau try to hold these meetings on Lenin Fridays. In the course of a general political day, we familiarize ourselves with the life of a particular industrial enterprise, kolkhoz or sovkhoz and with its activity, successes and, of course, shortcomings. On the eve of the study session, as a rule, there is a visit to the enterprise or farm and a meeting with the working people actually at their place of work, in the shop or livestock unit or at the field camp. This intercourse, the ascertaining of people's feelings and their working and living conditions -- this entire process is a splendid opportunity to learn more fully about people's interests and aspirations and to form a complete impression of the state of affairs in the labor collective.

Then there is the study session which also proceeds according to established practice now: first a speech by the person who has come to hold the talk, but as a rule more time is assigned to answering the workers' questions. From my own practice I can say that the questions are very interesting, acute and important not only to the people who put them but also to us. They reveal more fully the situation in the collective and even in the rayon, the city of the republic as a whole and help to obtain a more correct, objective idea of the state of affairs locally and to know public opinion for certain.

An important place in the study of public opinion belongs to the mass media, our newspapers, television and radio. A great deal of information comes via them to inform the public on the one hand and, on the other, to insure that the party and soviet organs, by regularly studying and generalizing the data and facts obtained, can define specific practical measures for the future.

All these means and ways of studying public opinion existed before, comrades, and have firmly entered the practice of our party, and consequently of the Azerbaijan party organization too. They are a very important component of all party organizational and ideological work. At the same time, much has been done on this plane recently in seeking out additional ways and opportunities for the deeper and more comprehensive study of the working masses' opinion and mood. These include all sorts of polls, questionnaire projects and special sociological studies, which have become widespread. These methods and means basically began to be used extensively only relatively recently, but they have already given good account of themselves.

In this connection it should be noted that a large amount of work has been performed and considerable experience accumulated in Azerbaijan. As you know, we have a special center for the study of public opinion and sociological research attached to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Over 100 organizations in the republic have sociological services carrying out special research. In all raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms and primary party organizations a large amount of work is underway on the in-depth study of public opinion by carrying out sociological measures. And I must say that this purposeful, important mass political work is of exceptionally great significance and is producing positive results.

This work must continue to be developed, and I think that your scientific and practical conference will in fact generalize the experience of the three Transcaucasian republics, and define clear-cut and specific recommendations for the further improvement of this activity. The peculiarity, significance and effectiveness of the ways of studying public opinion consists in the fact that we have the opportunity, through specific research and specific polling, to know public opinion on various problems more precisely. Understandably, our desire to study it is linked as a whole with the desire to obtain fuller information about the attitude of broad strata of the population toward the party's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of the CPSU

Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, toward the work of the republican, oblast, city and rayon party organizations and toward many other questions. That is, the study of public opinion is aimed at ascertaining in greater depth people's opinion, both their positive assessments and the criticism of particular measures or aspects of our life.

The practice of the Azerbaijan party organization's work shows that here it is essential to skillfully combine various means, that is, sociological research and polls of individual strata of the population on particular problems, and to publicize extensively the measures which are carried out and in particular their results.

Publicity in the work of party organizations, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, is an effective means of strengthening the party's ties with the masses. And I must say that it is this practice which has formed in our party organization, as it has in the party organizations of Georgia, Armenia and other regions of our country. We hide nothing from the people and we make public all our measures and many very important decisions of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers which are of importance to the public, including those which reflect negative aspects of the activity of individual organizations: shortcomings, errors, cases of abuse and criminal manifestations by officials. This plays an exceptionally large part in enhancing people's political and labor activeness, strengthens still further the party's ties with the people, the party organizations' ties with the masses, creates an atmosphere of trust, and helps to reveal and express people's true opinion on particular questions. And our task, as the party teaches us and as the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress require of us, is to know more fully people's feelings, needs and aspirations.

There's no denying that individual party committee, enterprise, institution, ministry and department workers still try to create an atmosphere of outward well-being, bury shortcomings deep down and try to avoid acute questions at meetings and conferences. For many years we have been struggling against such tendencies but unfortunately they still occur. This style of work, this approach on the part of individual leaders, does not of course promote the in-depth study of real public opinion in a particular labor collective or on a particular sector.

Because of the existence of these shortcomings and the fact that a businesslike, frank link between the leaders and the masses has not been established everywhere in our republic, the implementation of profound sociological studies and opinion polls is of exceptionally important significance. The combination of this work with our party organization's established practice of giving extensive publicity to the activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms in the struggle against shortcomings, abuses and violations of the norms of party life and of our Soviet laws helps to enhance the working people's labor and political activeness and to allow them to express their opinion more vigorously and fully.

I mentioned above, comrades, the intensified study of public opinion and the conducting of special sociological studies has thus acquired important significance in the activity of the entire party, including the Azerbaijan party organization, for the successful implementation of party, state and economic activity and the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and speeches.

Another aspect of this problem is the effective use of the results of the study of public opinion. It seems to me that so far we have fewer achievements here. I want to stress particularly that knowing public opinion is not an end in itself. Having subjected it to a good and genuine study, it is necessary to adjust measures which are being carried out and to implement additional measures. That is, it is necessary to build all one's subsequent work with a consideration for public opinion and a good knowledge of people's feelings and aspirations. This, comrades, is a very important factor in a creative attitude toward matters and in the development of people's creative thinking and creative initiative.

It is a very important factor in our struggle against dogmatism, formalism, cliches and the phenomena which unfortunately still exist in our work. After all, it sometimes happens that a plan has been compiled and is then rewritten year after year, changing only the date and the figures. Yet life changes every year and every month. But for us to be able to struggle actively against a formal approach harmful to matters, it is essential to make an in-depth study of public opinion and naturally, to improve constantly our plans and practical measures in accordance with the prevailing situation and with the results which we have obtained in carrying out sociological research.

I hope that all these questions -- and I have touched on only a few aspects of the study of public opinion and sociological research -- will be reflected in your work and in your discussion at the conference. And that you will be able to elaborate specific recommendations, making it possible to step up the work of the party organizations of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan in further improving this important matter.

I would like to express the conviction, comrades, that your work will proceed fruitfully. On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee I want to greet you all cordially and to wish you success in the work of your scientific and practical conference.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev's speech was listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by applause.

N.K. Golovko, CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department lecturers group leader, delivered a report entitled "Some Questions of Improving the Efficiency and Quality of Ideological Work."

"Publicity for the measures which are taken as a very important factor in keeping the ideological aktiv informed" was the subject of the report delivered by A.F. Dashadmirov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department. A report entitled "Study of Public Opinion In the Practice of Party Work" was delivered by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V.S. Korobeynikov, sector chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research. A.A. Ovsepyan, Armenian Communist Party Central Committee lecturers group leader, delivered a report entitled "From the Practice of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's Work In Organizing the Study and Consideration of Public Opinion on the Topical, Acute Issues Which Worry People."

The opening of the conference was attended by V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku Party Gorkom, and R.E. Mekhtiyev, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

The conference is continuing its work.

On 2 November those taking part in the conference laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin erected on Baku's main square. A wreath was laid at the eternal fire which burns at the memorial to the 26 Baku commissars.

TIKHONOV VISITS ENTERPRISES IN KARELAIN REPUBLIC

LD072318 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] Today, Comrade Tikhonov visited the Petrozavodskmash imeni Lenina production association. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers paid a visit to the Omega tractor works. The further strengthening of the economy, Comrade Tikhonov commented in conversation with workers, engineers, technicians and managers of enterprises, depends upon the efforts of each member of the collective, in whatever sector he works.

A conversation took place in the obkom between Comrade Tikhonov and party, soviet and economic activists. He said that Comrade Andropov asked him to convey to the collectives or working people in the republic greetings and wishes for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the November 1982 plenum of the party Central Committee.

Speaking about the fulfillment of the tasks set at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, and the guidelines and recommendations contained in the speech given at the plenum by Comrade Andropov, he drew attention to the necessity for unconditional fulfillment of the strenuous plan tasks. A great deal of attention was devoted at the meeting to the tasks relating to the implementation of the Food Program.

Further Report

LD071810 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Petrozavodsk December 7 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived from Moscow today in Petrozavodsk, the capital of Soviet Karelia, and made a round of the city's enterprises. He visited the Petrozavodskmash production amalgamation, inspected production shops, studied samples of output for the pulp-and-paper, petrochemical and gas industries. Also produced at the amalgamation are cranes for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. Within the framework of Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation the amalgamation actively interacts with firms of that friendly country.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers visited the Omega tractor works which builds crawler tractors for labour-intensive operations in timber felling, and spoke with workers, technicians engineers and managers of enterprises.

Nikolay Tikhonov had a conversation with party and government officials and economic managers at the CPSU regional committee.

DEATH OF CPSU'S OLEG ANICHKIN REPORTED

PM080819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 6

[Untitled announcement]

[Text] The party committee and trade union committee of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus announce with deep regret that Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, died suddenly on 27 November 1982, and express sincere condolences to the family of the deceased.

CPSU HAILS ARMENIAN AGRICULTURE ACHIEVEMENTS

GF080557 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Under the title, The Great Victory of the Republic's Workers, the newspapers today published the greetings message sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and all the Armenian Republic workers.

The message notes: The CPSU Central Committee received with satisfaction the report that the agricultural workers of the Armenian Republic, despite this year's difficult conditions, have produced a good crop and successfully carried out the grain, grape, fruit, vegetable, potato and sugar beet selling plan to the government and the socialist tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee is confident that all the Armenian workers will double their efforts to further develop the agroindustrial network.

AFP: KGB SEIZES SAKHAROV RECORDED APPEAL

NC080941 Paris AFP in English 0935 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, Dec 8 (AFP) -- Soviet KGB State Security Police seized a recorded appeal from Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov when they searched the baggage of his wife Elena Bonner on a train to Moscow yesterday, Mrs Bonner said today.

The appeal, to the Supreme Soviet, was for an amnesty for political dissidents, she told Western journalists by phone.

The search was carried out as she was travelling from his place of exile at Gorkiy, about 400 kms (240 miles) east of the capital. The KGB also seized other documents, she added.

Since she arrived here yesterday, Mrs Bonner's home had been watched by two Militiamen who barred access to foreign journalists.

In the tape, Mr Sakharov called on Soviet leaders to proclaim an amnesty for political prisoners in honor of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Union on December 21, Mrs Bonner said. The amnesty would be "humanitarian", increase the "prestige of the Soviet Union" and work towards "detente and greater confidence among the peoples of the world," Mr Sakharov reportedly said.

In an earlier incident, KGB agents were unofficially reported to have seized from Mr Sakharov, while he was sitting in his car in Gorkiy on October 11, 900 pages of a manuscript and almost 500 typewritten pages of his memoirs.

RUSSIAN PATRIARCH CELEBRATES 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

LD041342 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- The Russian Orthodox Church has celebrated the 25th anniversary of the service of patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia as bishop. All told, Patriarch Pimen has served the church for over half a century now.

A formal service was held in the Cathedral of the Moscow Patriarchate on the occasion of the jubilee this morning. The service was performed by Patriarch Pimen together with members of the synod and the clergy of the cathedral.

A festive reception was given in the afternoon. In the presence of the numerous guests who had arrived for the festivities, Aleksiy, metropolitan of Tallinn and Estonia and executive manager of the Moscow Patriarchate, read out the text of the congratulatory address to Patriarch Pimen from the members of the synod, the clergy and all the believers of the Russian Orthodox Church.

"Your dedication to the cause of peace and to promoting fraternity and cooperation among nations inspires the believers to selfless efforts to strengthen peace and security," the address reads. It notes the importance of the world conference of "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe," held on Patriarch Pimen's initiative last summer. "At present the Russian Orthodox Church is preparing to formally celebrate a millennium of its salutary service," the address points out, meaning the historical event, the baptism of Rus, in 988.

A message of greetings to the jubilee maker was delivered at the reception by Vladimir Kuroyedov, chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs at the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

TASS COMMENTATOR ON SAFETY OF NUCLEAR PLANTS

LD071210 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes:

A French journalist, who has recently visited the Soviet Novovoronezh nuclear power station, noted not without surprise that the construction of nuclear power stations in the Soviet Union meets with no objections from the public and population of the places where they are built.

This is not surprising. The whole Soviet experience of operation of the nuclear power stations since 1954, when the world's first nuclear power station became operational in the town of Obninsk in the USSR, indicates that they are reliable and safe. Throughout all of these years there has been no failure at a single of the Soviet nuclear power stations that would imperil the life or health of people.

The cause of the safety of the Soviet nuclear power stations lies both in the carefully considered projects and in the high quality of equipment, its assembly as well as effective means and systems of protection, which have been designed by Soviet specialists. And hence the results: The pond, where water used at the Novovoronezh nuclear power station is cooled, has been turned into a city rest zone, whereas a similar pond near the Kola nuclear station is used for breeding marketable fresh water fish. Numerous examples of this kind can be cited.

The measures, which practically guarantee the radiation safety of the Soviet nuclear power stations, begin to be implemented already at the stage of their projecting. This also concerns the choice of a construction site. An instance is known when the site for the construction of a nuclear power station in the Soviet Ukraine had to be changed, because, as scientists had established there was an abyssal geological fracture under the construction site. This created the theoretical threat of an earth tremor.

Another thing should be remembered. Control for the observance of all safety precautions at Soviet nuclear power stations exercised by government bodies and organisations, whose decisions are mandatory for all Soviet ministers and departments.

Having ensured absolute safety of nuclear power stations and reliable control for the observance of all demands to ensure safety, the Soviet Union is speedily developing its nuclear power engineering. In the opinion of Soviet experts, atomic energy will make it possible with time to exclude oil and gas from the country's fuel balance.

PROSPECTS FOR NUCLEAR FUSION EXAMINED

PM071601 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 82 p 4

[Interview granted by Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Ryutov, deputy director of the Nuclear Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Branch and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to own correspondent A. Usoltsev under the rubric "In the World of Science": "Nuclear Fusion: How To Control It"]

[Text] As is known, energy problems in the world today are very acute. Many countries are already experiencing a shortage of traditional sources of energy. Economists compile various forecasts and name specific dates when people will exhaust the earth's stocks of oil, gas and coal.

Mineral sources of energy are irreplaceable, and sooner or later their stocks will come to an end. Does this mean that the energy crisis is inevitable? This question opened my conversation with Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Ryutov, deputy director of the Nuclear Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences Siberian Branch and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Answer] Of course, an energy problem does exist. But there are also means of resolving it. Nuclear power is assuming ever-increasing significance before our eyes. The share of electricity being generated by AESes in the country's overall energy balance is still relatively small -- approximately 10 percent. But this sector's rate of development is high, new AESes are being built both here and abroad, and stations with fast neutron reactors are appearing. It is possible to obtain new nuclear fuel from such breeder reactors. Consequently, there are no grounds for expecting a fuel "famine" in the foreseeable future. But science is working on the next task -- harnessing the thermonuclear reaction.

[Question] What does the resolution of this problem promise, and what has given rise to the attention being given it?

[Answer] There are several reasons here. First, the availability and the vast quantity of the initial raw material, for the nuclei of deuterium essential to the fusion reaction are contained in ordinary water. Naturally, there is no tritium on earth, but it will be produced during the working of the thermonuclear reactor itself. This is why mankind is ensured a practically inexhaustible source of energy.

Second, with a thermonuclear reaction it is much easier to resolve the problem of burying radioactive waste -- a problem which causes nuclear power workers a lot of trouble.

Third, "clean" thermonuclear reactors are not sources of raw materials for the manufacture of atom bombs. This factor assumes great significance now that there is a very serious threat of the "spread" of nuclear weapons around the planet.

[Question] Scientists have now been tackling thermonuclear fusion for 30 years. That is a long time by present-day standards. So far, however, they have managed only to carry out an uncontrolled reaction in a hydrogen bomb....

[Answer] Yes, "thermonuclear" has proved a tough nut to crack. Just imagine that we have to reproduce under laboratory conditions processes which occur in nature only deep inside stars! For, in order for the reaction of the fusion of deuterium and tritium nuclei to take place, it is necessary to heat gas to a temperature of 100 million degrees and confine it for some time in an enclosed space to draw off the energy being given off.

The way out of this at first glance hopeless situation is possible because at such high temperatures the atoms of deuterium and tritium "break down" into electrons and nuclei, and the gas turns into a fully ionized plasma. And plasma, unlike the gas of neutral atoms, reacts very sensitively to a magnetic field, which, in principle can be used to keep it out of contact with the walls. This was how the idea of a "magnetic confinement device" for plasma came into being.

There is another difficulty, it is true: The magnetic field, while preventing the plasma from spreading across the lines of force, does not prevent it from running freely along them, so that you might think that the plasma must still escape to the outside. But we have managed to resolve this problem, too: You need only create a magnetic field whose lines of force do not pass outside a certain closed space, which is where the plasma will be confined. The result is the so-called "closed" magnetic confinement device. The area where the plasma is confined is in the shape of a car tire or, as mathematicians say, a toroid.

The best-known representative of closed confinement devices is the tokamak, a device whose design was first drawn up at the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute in the early sixties and which over the next decade became very popular in thermonuclear research. There are now approximately 100 tokamaks in the world. They are not yet reactors but laboratory research devices, although plasma parameters approaching those in a reactor have already been achieved in many of them. The tokamak today is the undisputed leader in thermonuclear research. In 20 years of work with tokamaks tremendous experimental material has been accumulated on the behavior of plasma in them. Today we can assert with a very great degree of certainty that these data are sufficient to design a thermonuclear reactor on their basis. One such project, which has been named Intor, is being elaborated at the Soviet Union's initiative on an international basis, under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

[Question] Does this mean that closed confinement devices are the only way to harness the energy of fusion?

[Answer] Not at all. Back at the dawn of thermonuclear research in the fifties another means of eliminating plasma losses along lines of force was indicated -- a means unconnected with the "closing" of the plasma configuration. The author of this means was Academician Andrey Mikhaylovich Budker, the founder and first director of our institute (in the United States a similar method was proposed by R. Post).

A.M. Budker's idea was to create two areas where magnetic lines of force are compressed at the ends of a section of a uniform magnetic field. Under certain conditions part of the plasma is reflected off those areas, which become like "stoppers" in a "magnetic bottle." Devices built on this principle were named probkotrons [literally "stopper-trons" but possibly pinch devices]. The probkotron is a representative of the class of so-called "open" plasma confinement systems, that is, systems which do not require the plasma space to be enclosed in a toroid.

Although it soon came to light that the penetrability of magnetic stoppers is by no means as low as would be desirable, the other merits of open confinement devices -- and their relative simplicity above all -- compensated for that shortcoming. Open confinement devices proved, in particular, very convenient for studying the physical properties of hot plasma. Much of what today constitutes the basis of our knowledge of the properties of plasma was obtained from experiments with open confinement devices in the fifties and sixties. It is sufficient to recall the sensations created by the work of the laboratories of M.S. Ioffe and I.N. Golovin of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute in stabilizing plasma with the help of a magnetic well and feedbacks.

[Question] How did this scientific breakthrough subsequently develop?

[Answer] Very dramatically. By the end of the sixties interest in it had begun to wane, the reason being that by this time the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy had achieved very impressive results with tokamak-type devices. It was clear that tokamaks were not very far from obtaining thermonuclear plasma parameters and that, provided that a number of technical problems could be solved, they could become the basis for building an industrial thermonuclear reactor. The realization of this fact led, on the one hand, to the "spread" of tokamaks around laboratories all over the world and, on the other, to a natural desire on the part of specialists to more seriously reassess the possibilities of open confinement devices. After all, prior to the tokamaks' impressive success the ultimate goal seemed so remote that in the minds of plasma physicists the device's value was frequently determined purely by its convenience for physical experiments rather than by its thermonuclear possibilities. And then this analysis showed clearly that, for all their numerous merits, open confinement devices' thermonuclear possibilities were still not very promising -- on account of the rapid loss of plasma through the stoppers.

An "ebb tide" immediately began: the geographical "spread" of work on open confinement devices fell sharply and the number of physicists engaged on such work decreased. The break-through itself came to be regarded by many people as a remote "plasma backwater." The future of open confinement devices hung "by a thread." Everything depended on whether or not new ideas emerged regarding the elimination of losses through stoppers. And so they did! In the early seventies our institute simultaneously proposed several possible improvements in open confinement devices.

[Question] This seems, in a sense, only natural, if a solution was to be found anywhere, it would most likely be in Novosibirsk. After all, A.M. Budker, who conceived the idea of the probkotron, was director of your institute at the time. No doubt he did his utmost to support his staff in the search for a way out of the impasse?

[Answer] He not only supported but himself took an active part in the search. When a design for an open confinement device with a unique "fluted" magnetic field was hit on in 1971 it was with Andrey Mikhaylovich's direct participation. It turned out that, if the timing of the fluting and the total length of the device are right, losses can be reduced to an acceptable level. The working principle of the fluted confinement device was convincingly corroborated in experiments carried out by a team under Doctor of Mathematico-Physical Sciences E.P. Kruglyakov on a miniature device using alkali plasma.

And in 1974 G.I. Dimov, now elected a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, proposed, with a group of colleagues, the so-called "ambipolar" confinement device ["ambipolarnaya" lovushka]. In this device containment is achieved by using electrostatic in addition to magnetic "stoppers." The particular attraction of this idea is that the electric field is not created by external electrodes but is generated in the plasma itself.

In addition the present level of comprehension of the processes taking place in plasma has made it possible to take a new look at well-known proposals. Thus, the groups under Doctors of Mathematico-Physical Sciences V.I. Volosov and F.A. Tselnik have resumed the research into a centrifugal confinement device previously conducted in U.S. laboratories and abandoned in the past because of seemingly insuperable difficulties.

The emergence of these and several other ideas together with the development of experimental equipment has generated a new upsurge of interest in work on open-system confinement devices in the USSR, the United States and Japan, in the Soviet Union research with these devices has been concentrated mainly on our institute.

[Question] To which of these ideas does the Novosibirsk scientific center give preference? And are there grounds for supposing that experiments with open-system confinement devices, if they succeed, could lead to the creation of an industrial thermonuclear reactor?

[Answer] Right now we do not yet possess sufficient information to make a definitive choice. Our task for the next 2-3 years is to demonstrate the viability of the proposed methods on experimental devices which would correctly model the conditions of plasma containment in a thermonuclear reactor. It was no accident that I said "correctly," for between the basic parameters of the laboratory model -- and these include geometric dimensions, the intensity of the magnetic field and the temperature and density of the plasma -- there should be the same correlations as in the proposed thermonuclear reactor. It transpires that it is impossible to satisfy these requirements at the "table-top" device level: Our models themselves are large and complex engineering installations which frequently take several years to set up. That is why the work of the institute's specialists depends substantially on "external" conditions. For instance, on the level of automation of the experiment of the progress in the construction of a new laboratory block specially designed for open-system confinement device research.

Under the projected program the PSP-2 centrifugal confinement device has been constructed and the installation of the Ambal ambipolar confinement device is being completed at the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Nuclear Physics. In addition the Gol-3 fluted confinement device is being installed.

The question may arise: Why so many different devices? The whole point is that because of the prolonged stagnation in work on open-system confinement devices the volume of physical information concerning the behavior of hot or, so to speak "near-thermonuclear" plasma in them is far behind the volume of information accumulated on tokamaks. That is why it is harder to predict the future of this branch of thermonuclear research and studies in it are attended with considerably greater scientific risk than work on tokamaks. Our possession of several devices acting as mutual safeguards increase the likelihood of success.

The scientific risk I mentioned is perfectly justified. After all, if we succeed, we will acquire a thermonuclear device comparatively simple to manufacture and service, permitting a steady-state operation regime, making very efficient use of the energy of the confined magnetic field and presenting little danger of the pollution of the plasma with impurities from the walls, that is a device which is unique in the sense of combining many fundamentally important properties. This is a good incentive to further quest.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION -- Leningrad November 27 TASS -- A sledge and caterpillar train, which left the observatory Mirny, today reached the southern "cold pole" of the planet -- the Soviet intercontinental station Vostok. This was radioed to Leningrad by the leaders of the 27th Soviet Antarctic expedition. During a month, nine high-capacity truck tractors with sledged caravans covered a distance of 1,500 kilometres on ice-clad desert. Food, diesel fuel, equipment for sinking a drill well in thick ice of the Antarctic were brought to the winterers of the Vostok station. Drilling operations in that part of the white continent are being held not for the first year. A more than 2,000 meter deep well was sunk. The ultimate aim of the unique experiment is to reach, on having passed through the ice cover (about 3,500 meters), geological rocks of the Antarctic. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 27 Nov 82 LD]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PUBLICATION -- Moscow November 24 TASS -- A collection titled "Soviet Science, Results and Prospects" has been issued by the Nauka publishers in time for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, to be observed in December this year. It deals with the achievements of Soviet scientists in the exploration of outer space, atomic-power engineering, computer-engineering and other fields of knowledge. It is prefaced by Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who writes that at present there are a million and four hundred thousand scientific workers in the Soviet Union. One in four scientists in the world lives and works in the USSR. Among the contributors to this collection are prominent scientists, among them Vice-Presidents Yuriy Ovchinnikov, Petr Fedoseyev and Yevgeniy Velikhov, and others. A large section is devoted to the achievements of the union republics. The presidents of the republican academies of sciences write in their articles about the growth of national scientific personnel, the formation of scientific schools and the development of fundamental research in their republics. The Nauka publishers are also preparing for the Soviet Union's jubilee the publication of books dealing with the activities of Soviet scientists in the movement for peace and broader international cooperation. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 24 Nov 82 LD]